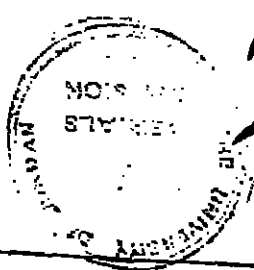


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Distinction



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50 Years Ago, They 'Saved the World'

By R. W. Apple Jr.

COLLEVILLE-SUR-MER, France — At places with names that gleam on the pages of history — Pointe du Hoc, Pegasus Bridge, Utah Beach and more — the victors commemorated on Monday their success in breaching Hitler's Atlantic Wall a half-century ago and opening the way to ultimate triumph.

"When they were young, these men saved the world," President Bill Clinton said of the survivors of D-Day, who gathered in the American cemetery on the bluff overlooking the bloodiest of the landing beaches, Omaha.

"We are the children of your sacrifice." With the wraithlike outlines of American warships visible offshore, Mr. Clinton not only paid tribute to the 9,386 Americans who lie beneath the serried headstones of Colleville, but also asked God to give rest to the souls of all 40 million human beings who died in World War II — "soldiers on the field of battle, Jews in the ghettos and death camps, civilians ravaged by shell and famine."

In a gesture of reconciliation, he added a word of praise for countries not represented here: "Germany and Italy, liberated by our victory, now stand among our closest allies and the staunchest defenders of freedom."

Russia, decimated during the war and frozen afterward in communism and Cold War, has been reborn in democracy.

Earlier in a long day, Mr. Clinton had commemorated the role of the navy in the landings at a sunrise ceremony on board the aircraft carrier George Washington, which carried him across the English Channel last night; honored the Rangers who scaled the cliff at Pointe du Hoc, and delivered a speech at Utah Beach, the American sector on the Cotentin Peninsula, west of here, where two airborne divisions and combat engineers made especially big contributions.

Still other ceremonies, made solemn also by the certainty that this will be the last hurrah for most veterans, were led by Queen Elizabeth II of Britain and Prime Minister Jean Chretien of Canada, the two stout Allied nations that contributed four of the nine divisions that stormed ashore on the Calvados coast of Normandy.

And President Francois Mitterrand of France, whose liberation began here on the 1,453rd day of the German occupation, presided over the biggest pageant of all on Omaha Beach itself, thanking the hundreds of veterans of many nations assembled there.

See NORMANDY, Page 7



President Bill Clinton walking with Ken Bargmann, left, who scaled the cliffs of Pointe du Hoc on D-Day. With them were Mr. Bargmann's son, a Vietnam veteran, and grandson.

The Ordinary Guys Who Became the Heroes of D-Day

New York Times Service

OMAHA BEACH, France — They look no different from the other guys who hang out at the Grange Hall or the ones who bowl in the Friday league. But talk to them, the heroes of Omaha and Utah beaches and the others, and they have a thousand tales to tell.

That is just the point. Most led ordinary lives before their supremely testing moments on D-Day, and ordinary lives afterward as well. Most do not see themselves as heroes, and they talk hesitantly, if at all, about the scenes of carnage that met them on that gray morning in 1944.

Yet, as Donald Boyce, 69, from Carmichael, California, said here in Normandy this

weekend, they got the job done. A jumpmaster in a C-47 that dropped one of the first sticks of paratroopers from the 101st Airborne Division over Sainte-Mere Eglise in the predawn hours, he still marvels at it all, a half-century later.

"Somehow or other," he said, "a bunch of people who were only civilians — they told us what to do, they trained us — and we went out and battled a professional army and made Europe free."

The returning veterans, those who journeyed to Anzio, Italy, and Foxmouth, England, as well as those here, have been the real stars of the extended World War II ceremonies, not the politicians.

One of them carried a 50-year-old photo of himself out of fear that his buddies would not recognize him. Another said he had begun a correspondence with the German who took him prisoner on D-Day. A third showed a reporter a treasure he said he had shown to no one before: an old, grease-smudged map of Arronanches, where his unit fought.

At 24, Harlan Bean, from West Union, Ohio, was already a grizzled old soldier when he hit Omaha Beach. So were most of his buddies in the 1st Infantry Division. They had already made landings in Sicily and Africa, but for some, the gunfire pouring down upon them was still too much to take.

"If you can run, you run," Mr. Bean said as he looked down on the beach from the cliff at Colleville-sur-Mer, close to the site of the German bunkers whose defenders had pinned his unit down for hours. "A lot of guys couldn't run. A lot of guys froze."

Of the 250 people in his company, five are alive now, he said. He looked up and down the beach, with TV cameras set up on tripods, ships arranged carefully offshore to form a backdrop for President Bill Clinton's speech, and said softly, "Don't look much like it did."

John McConas of Glen Burnie, Maryland.

See VETS, Page 7

EU to Take On Bureaucratic Obstacles to Job Creation

By Tom Buerkle

LUXEMBOURG — Germany and Britain won a battle on Monday to use deregulation instead of public spending as the key element to counter Europe's unemployment crisis.

European Union finance ministers agreed to create an expert panel to root out bureaucratic barriers to jobs.

The ministers also rejected a European Commission bid to seek fresh money to finance trans-European highways and railroads, the most visible element of the Union's program for boosting competitiveness and employment. Existing EU resources are more ample than originally believed, the ministers said, while environmental and planning hurdles are likely to delay ground-breaking on many of the 10 priority projects.

"There is no case whatsoever for any new financial instruments," said Kenneth Clarke, Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer. The commission had initially suggested issuing bonds in the EU's name for the first time, but commission officials now dismiss that idea because of opposition from member states.

The agreement on deregulation was accompanied by the clearest call yet from the ministers to spur job growth by cutting payroll taxes and making it easier for companies to hire and fire.

The outcome ensures that EU leaders will have a mostly liberal economic agenda, focused on cutting costs and increasing labor market flexibility, when they gather for their semiannual summit meeting in Corfu, Greece, on June 24 and 25.

That is in line with the prescription for all major industrial economies that is to be endorsed by ministers of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development when they hold their annual meeting in Paris on Tuesday and Wednesday.

"This goes in the right direction," said Lamberto Dini, Italy's Treasury minister, who added that the support of Rome's new conservative government to the Union's traditional economic liberals, Bonn and London.

The agreement on deregulation resolved a bitter dispute between Gunther Rexrodt, the German economics minister who first proposed the initiative last month, and Jacques Delors, the president of the commission, the EU executive.

Mr. Delors had criticized Mr. Rexrodt's plan as an attempt to make the commission the scapegoat for Europe's record unemployment of nearly 18 million. He said a panel of independent experts would infringe on the commission's role as initiator of EU legislation and ignore the fact that national capitals, not Brussels, set most labor-market rules.

But after talks between Bonn and Brussels, both sides produced a compromise Monday that will give the commission a seat on the panel alongside representatives.

See EUROPE, Page 2

Jetliner Crash Kills 160 in China's Worst Air Disaster

Russian-Built Tu-154 Goes Down Just After Take-Off From Xian

By Patrick E. Tyler

BEIJING — China's over-stressed and fast-growing aviation industry suffered its worst single air disaster on Monday when a Russian-built passenger jet crashed near the ancient northwestern capital of Xian, killing all 160 passengers and crew.

In two other incidents, a Dragonair flight from the Chinese city of Nanjing to Hong Kong made an emergency landing that injured eight passengers, and a Chinese domestic flight originating in southern Fujian Province was hijacked to Taiwan.

China has placed record orders for new American passenger jets and just this week agreed to lease five more Russian airliners to service the unabated growth in passenger miles, which are up another 20 percent this year after record growth in 1992 and 1993.

A series of air crashes and a record number of hijackings last year prompted Communist Party leaders to shake up the civilian air industry, replacing senior officials and inviting Western airline managers to criticize shortcomings in safety and maintenance procedures.

Though Beijing's aviation safety record has been marred, none of the accidents has been as bad as the April 26 crash of the Taiwan-based China Airlines Airbus A-300 that killed 262 passengers at Nagoya Airport in central Japan.

The day of air disasters and piracy began when a Russian-built Tupolev-154 airliner operating as China Northwest Airlines flight 2303 took off from Xian shortly after 8 A.M. on Monday. Ten minutes later, the control tower at Xianyang Airport lost contact with the jetliner, which crashed 30 kilometers southeast of the airport.

The Xian press agency reported Monday night that of the 146 passengers and 14 crew members, there were no survivors.

The official dispatch said that of the dead, 133 were mainland Chinese, three were Hong Kong residents, one was from Taiwan and nine from other countries.

The Reuters news agency said a local tourist agency in Xian had reported that an Italian family of four, including a 10-year-old girl and 9-year-old boy, were among the passengers.

A Western airline manager in Beijing said Monday night that there had been persistent concerns expressed about the maintenance standards for the Tu-154 inside Russia, and for those planes leased to foreign carriers, "the unfamiliarity of ground crews with the equipment is an undeniable safety issue."

The plane was on a scheduled flight from Xian to the southern city of Guangzhou. Xian is a tourist center where Chinese archaeologists unearthed an army of terra-cotta warriors that date from 210 B.C.

Deputy Prime Minister Zou Jiahua, along with officials from the Civil Aviation Administration, were in Xian.

See CHINA, Page 7

Analyzing North Korea: 'Somebody Miscalculated'

By David E. Sanger

TOKYO — For America's allies in Asia, the imagery is a bit eerie. As President Bill Clinton observes the 50th anniversary of D-Day, leaders across the Pacific are struggling once again to understand the motives of an 82-year-old dictator who seems to have stepped out of the grainy newsreels of another conflict and may be turning toward a last, desperate confrontation with his old enemies.

Few believe that North Korea's president, Kim Il Sung, will deliberately reopen the Korean War 41 years after it ended. Far too much has changed since his invasion of South Korea took Seoul and the Truman administration by complete surprise, and this time, Mr. Kim knows, China and Russia would not come to his aid.

But few predicted that Mr. Kim would carry his defiance of the United Nations over inspection of North Korea's nuclear complex this far. And the events of the last few days have cast doubt on the central assumption in dealing with North Korea: that the North's xenophobic leaders, desperate to prop up a sinking economy and to preserve their authoritarian government, are willing to trade the country's nuclear bomb project for the right package of economic benefits.

"Somebody miscalculated," said a senior Japanese official who has been deeply involved in the issue. "Either it was us, or it was him."

North Korea's outright rejection of UN insistence that it fully open its nuclear sites to inspection continued Sunday as the regime repeated its threats to abandon the Nuclear Non-

proliferation Treaty, which would end what little oversight of the nuclear program now exists.

Perhaps no authoritarian government has been as thoroughly psychoanalyzed and dissected over the last four decades, with less satisfying results, as the one run by Mr. Kim and his son and heir apparent, Kim Jong Il.

Years after North Korean agents assassinated half of the South Korean cabinet and blew up a South Korean airliner, there are few convincing explanations about what the North hoped to achieve.

And last weekend there was little consensus about how seriously to take the North's warning, in a meandering statement last week, that "economic sanctions would be regarded as a declaration of war against us."

The uncertainty about the North's endgame has revived the arguments over whether sanctions are vital if the United Nations is to retain any credibility after repeated warnings, or just a futile gesture that will do nothing to stop the nuclear project. The fear is that sanctions, no matter how carefully calibrated, would simply reinforce the North's longstanding fear that it is surrounded by hostile powers.

South Korea, which once looked like the basket case of Asia, now has an economy 15 times the size of the North's. Every year since 1989, North Korea's gross domestic product has shrunk. Recent defections, whose stories are sometimes enhanced by South Korea's intelligence agencies, report growing food shortages, occasional riots and continued repression.

The dire economic straits are what led many to believe that the North would eventually collapse.

See KIM, Page 7

The Lull Ends in Algeria As Rebels Resume Attacks

By Jonathan C. Randal

ALGIERS — Ending a two-month lull, Islamic insurgents in the third year of a violent struggle to turn Algeria into an Islamic republic have resumed attacks against government targets from barracks to troop convoys, dashing President Liamine Zoulat's hopes of quelling the rebellion by a combination of force and dialogue.

The country, North Africa's largest and endowed with oil and gas riches, thus seems headed for still more low-grade violence as a majority of the population persistently refuses to choose between the Islamic underground and an army-based government seeking to preserve the secular state that emerged when Algeria won independence from France in 1962.

The renewed rebel military operations have undercut Mr. Zoulat's innovative twin-track policy, designed to squelch guerrilla activity while initiating contacts with jailed leaders of the Islamic Salvation Front. As a result, a stalemate appears to have set in, nearly 29 months after the army precipitated the conflict by canceling independent Algeria's first free multiparty elections when the Islamic Front seemed headed for victory.

The attacks also tarnished major government success in winning support from international financial institutions for rescheduling Algeria's crushing \$26 billion foreign debt, devastating an

overvalued currency by 40 percent and adopting its economy to market forces.

Coupled with the failure of Mr. Zoulat's initial contacts with Islamic Front leaders, the surge in fighting has heightened concerns in Paris, Madrid, Rome and Washington about Algeria's potential disintegration and repercussions in nearby southern Europe, already the main destination for thousands of Algerian emigrants.

Apparently in a hedging of bets that has troubled Algerian officials, American diplomats in Washington said the Clinton administration had initiated contacts of its own with Islamic Front representatives.

As if to underline their staying power and ability to strike seemingly at will, in the last two weeks Muslim guerrillas have killed dozens of drafted soldiers, often by slitting their throats, in widely separated parts of the country.

Despite an official news blackout, Algerians and diplomats reported clashes at Telagh, 75 miles south of Oran; in Tene, on the coast 75 miles west of Algiers, the capital; in Medea, 50 miles south of Algiers, and around the port of Djidjeli, nearly 200 miles to the east.

Diplomats said the insurgent operations were only the most spectacular incidents in day-in, day-out violence in which the terrified citizenry is cut down by Islamic killers or shadowy government death squads conducting summary executions in random reprisal.

(Unidentified gunmen shot and killed a senior customs official Sunday, the official Algerian news agency said Monday, according to a Reuters report from Tunis. Abdallah Mousoumi, 40, was killed in his home in Dergana, east of Algiers.)

Although information from within the Islamic movement is sparse, specialists say they are convinced that the imprisoned Islamic Front leadership cannot direct the smaller, more radical Armed Islamic Group, led by veterans of the Afghanistan war, and may not be in total

See ALGERIA, Page 2

Kiosk

Bosnians and Serbs Are Still Far Apart

After a four-day boycott, the Bosnian government on Monday joined talks in Geneva on stopping the fighting, but there was little indication that differences with the Serbs over the length and nature of a cease-fire could be bridged. (Page 2)

Book Review	Chess	Crossword	Page 8	Page 8	Page 18
Dow Jones	Down	3.70	3,768.52		
The Dollar					
New York					
DM	1.6705	1.6703			
Pound	1.5078	1.5055			
Yen	105.275	105.39			
FF	5.6975	5.702			



TEARS — Scene in a Rwandan refugee camp. Elsewhere, government forces launched a fierce counterattack.

In Japan, Soccer Is Starting to Kick Baseball Around

By James Sterngold

TOKYO — Make no mistake: these are tough times in Japan. The economy is deep in recession, politics are in upheaval and the corporations that invented lifetime employment are cutting jobs.

Relaxing at a major league baseball game. Michio Shoji, a government official from western Japan, said he found these problems worrisome but manageable. But he seemed less able to deal with signs of a crisis in a beloved sport.

Sitting amid rows of empty seats, almost alone behind first base in one of Japan's premier stadiums, the Tokyo Dome, Mr. Shoji dismissed the topic. "This is Japan," he said. "Baseball cannot be in trouble."

But Japanese baseball is losing fans, and it is losing younger fans, in droves. They are being seduced by another imported sport: soccer.

In a marketing coup, the J-League, as Japan's professional soccer league is known, has become a runaway success in just its second season. The attractions include flamboyant, individualistic stars, colorful uniforms and stadiums that never grow quiet. Soccer is, in short, everything that the tightly controlled samurai version of baseball played here is not.

Behind the hand-wringing over baseball is not just the question of shifting tastes and fads, but the suspicion that younger people may be losing touch with the things that their conservative elders believe make Japan special.

Baseball arrived here from America a century ago, but it has become the embodiment of what traditionalists regard as the source of the country's strength: self-sacrifice, self-discipline, teamwork, endless training that stresses

form over flair, and strict corporate control. Soccer, by comparison, is chaos.

"Soccer hasn't become a martial art, like baseball," said Robert Whiting, the author of several authoritative books on Japanese baseball. "There isn't all this stuff about spirit and heart and purity. What young people see is that there are all these long-haired Brazilians running around and screaming and having fun."

Total attendance at baseball games dipped only slightly last year, to 22.7 million from 23.4 million in 1992.

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Newsstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L. Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Cameroon.....1.400 CFA	Réunion.....11.20 FF
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Saudi Arabia 3.00 R.
France.....9.00 FF	Senegal.....200 CFA
Gabon.....300 CFA	Spain.....200 PTAS
Greece.....300 Dr.	Turkey.....1.000 Lira
Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	Tunisia.....T.L. 35,000
Jordan.....J.D. 1.50	U.A.E.....5.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil (Eur.) \$1.10



Kresimir Zubak, left, the Bosnian delegation head, and an aide looking on as the group's spokesman, Ejjup Ganic, spoke in Geneva.

Bosnians and Serbs In Cease-Fire Talks, But Stay Far Apart

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

GENEVA — After a four-day boycott, the Bosnian government on Monday joined talks on stopping the fighting, but there was little indication that differences with the Serbs over the length and nature of a cease-fire could be bridged.

Ejjup Ganic, the vice president of the newly formed Muslim-Croatian federation in Bosnia, agreed to start talking after determining that no Serbian forces were left in the Muslim enclave of Gorazde in eastern Bosnia. The presence of a hand-

ful of Serbs, in defiance of a six-week-old NATO ultimatum, had been the reason given by the Muslim-led government for its boycott.

But the Bosnian acquiescence to the United Nations-sponsored talks was scarcely enthusiastic. In a proposal submitted to Yasushi Akashi, the top UN official in the Balkans, the government suggested that a cease-fire be limited to a mere four weeks.

The document, made available to The New York Times, said this brief truce could be extended "if a substantial and serious improvement" was made in separate political negotiations on a territorial settlement in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

This stance underscored the main Bosnian preoccupation: that a cease-fire could consolidate the Serbs' current hold on 72 percent of the territory of Bosnia without offering any guarantee that the Serbs will soon surrender land to secure a political accord.

A cease-fire that took hold in Croatia more than two years ago has not led to any relaxation of the Serbs' hold on the 25 percent of that country's territory they secured during the 1991 Croatian war.

For Bosnia, Mr. Akashi proposed a renewable four-month cease-fire, the withdrawal of forces on either side of the front line to a distance of two kilometers (1.2 miles), the removal by both sides of weapons with a caliber of more than 12.7 millimeters beyond 20 kilometers from the line, and the positioning of UN troops between the warring armies.

The Serbs, content with the territory they hold and anxious to secure the lifting of international trade sanctions on Serbia, have broadly backed this proposal. Radovan Karadzic, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, said Monday that he had generally accepted the draft and that "the weakest point is that it is limited to just four months."

Michael Williams, a spokesman for Mr. Akashi, said that the view of the United Nations was that anything less than a four-month cease-fire would be ineffective and vulnerable.

"Four months would provide a lot of stability and a favorable context for a political settlement, while a shorter duration may fray at the edges more quickly," he said.

Asked whether the difference between the Bosnian proposal of four weeks and the Serbian insistence on at least four months could be bridged, Mr. Williams said, "We have got a very long way to go."

Mr. Akashi plans to submit a revised draft for a cessation of hostilities to both sides before talks resume Tuesday. It was not clear how this will differ from his original proposal.

A four-month cease-fire was requested last month by the United States, Russia and the European Union as an essential prelude to a political settlement.

Diplomats from this "contact group" have proposed a partition of Bosnia that would give 51 percent to the Muslim-Croatian federation and 49 percent to the Serbs.

Both sides have rejected the proposal, and the Bosnian government is eager to see these political talks advance further before any long cease-fire is agreed.

Explosion Rocks Marseille
Marseille — An explosion badly damaged the local headquarters of far-right National Front party overnight in this French Mediterranean port, the police said Monday. No one was injured.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Rights Group Cites Abuses in Austria

PARIS (Reuters) — Amnesty International asserted Tuesday that Austrian policemen and prison guards had mistreated foreigners, especially those fleeing other countries.

"Police and prison guards have inflicted cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment on foreigners, especially asylum seekers," said the human rights organization, summarizing a report to be published this week. It said that in June 1993, two of Amnesty International's delegates to an international human rights meeting in Vienna had seen Austrian policemen kick and punch an Algerian at an airport. When they complained to an airport official, they were told the man had been beaten because he was a criminal, an Algerian and a prisoner. In 1993, a policeman refused to allow a Nigerian who was being held in a Vienna prison awaiting expulsion to dress completely before meeting an Amnesty lawyer, the report said.

Russian Premier in German Clinic

MOSCOW (AP) — Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin has gone to a clinic in southern Germany to undergo kidney stone treatment, the Interfax news agency reported Monday.

Mr. Chernomyrdin, 56, who left the Black Sea resort of Sochi on Sunday, may undergo ultrasound treatment to break up the kidney stones, the agency added. The name and exact location of the clinic was not given.

The prime minister will return to Russia on Friday, Interfax said. In an earlier report, Inter-Tass said he would return on Wednesday. Mr. Chernomyrdin had already undergone ultrasound treatment for the same ailment in the Kremlin's central hospital last autumn.

Fierce Fighting Reported in Angola

LUANDA, Angola (Reuters) — The Angolan government and UNITA rebels reported fierce fighting across the country on Monday and said attacks, in which hundreds of civilians had been killed in the past few days, were stepping up.

UNITA radio said 103 civilians were killed and 341 wounded in strikes by government forces over the weekend in various areas. The government said shelling by UNITA of the besieged central town of Cuito had intensified since Sunday and a total of 400 people had died since the bombardments began 10 days ago.

No independent confirmation was immediately available of the claims by the two sides, which have been at war for nearly 20 years.

Planted Bomb, Filipino Muslims Say

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines (AP) — Muslim extremists took responsibility on Monday for a bombing that wounded 35 people, and they pledged to fight to the death as troops closed in on their headquarters.

The military reported that four more soldiers were killed Monday trying to advance against the main camp of the Abu Sayyaf group on Basil Island, 160 kilometers (100 miles) southwest of Zamboanga City and 300 kilometers south of Manila. That brought the death toll in the fighting to 39, including nine troops and 30 Abu Sayyaf members.

In a letter received Monday by the Zamboanga Times, the Abu Sayyaf group took responsibility for a bomb that exploded beneath a car in a shopping district Sunday night. The 35 wounded included seven children.

India Again Tests Ballistic Missile

NEW DELHI (AP) — For the second time in three days, India successfully test-fired a ballistic missile Monday that Pakistan has described as "provocative."

With a range of 250 kilometers (155 miles) and a one-ton payload, the Prithvi missile is capable of hitting targets in Pakistan. The 8-meter-long missile was launched from Chandipur, 1,200 kilometers southeast of New Delhi.

On Sunday, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan called the Prithvi tests "provocative," and said: "We will do whatever is necessary for Pakistan's security."

Correction
A photograph caption on Page One of one edition on Monday incorrectly identified a vessel as a U.S. aircraft carrier. The ship, as a later edition reported, was a helicopter carrier.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Australia Weighs Rival Train Plans

SYDNEY (AP) — A plan to link Canberra and Sydney by French-built fast trains could be derailed by a rival project using slower trains from Germany and Spain, officials said here Monday.

The conservative New South Wales government has refused to help the federal government fund a feasibility study for the \$2.4 billion (\$1.7 billion) French-backed Speedrail project, opting instead for a government project using a "tilt-train" costing 100 million dollars.

But the federal government in Canberra says one of the advantages of the Speedrail project is that it would cost the public purse nothing because it would be privately funded. During construction, it would also create about 17,000 jobs. Australia has 10 percent unemployment.

Drivers in Shanghai's traffic jams will no longer be allowed to vent their frustration by honking their horns beginning in July, under a new rule aimed at cutting noise pollution.

Air New Zealand said it plans a nonstop service between Sydney and Los Angeles, adding 1,000 seats a week between Australia and the United States. The carrier said the service would begin Nov. 2.

Thousands of Zairians walked to work Monday when their capital's taxi drivers staged an impromptu strike to protest bribes they say they have to pay the police.

Forest fires ripping through the islands of Ibiza and Majorca have destroyed as much land in less than a week as was lost to the flames in the islands during all of last year, officials said Monday.

EUROPE: Attack on Joblessness

Continued from Page 1
of the 12 EU governments. The experts also will look at national regulations, as well as EU ones, that impede job creation.

The job of the panel, said a German spokesman, is not to decide whether Brussels or national capitals should be issuing regulations but "to decide whether something is necessary at all."

The ministers also agreed to put a list of 10 transportation projects to the Corfu meeting for approval, including high-speed rail lines from Paris to Berlin, from Lyon to Turin and from Madrid to southeast and southwest France. But they rejected the commission's claim that the Union faces a deficit of up to 6.4 billion European currency units (\$3.5 billion) on those projects over the next five years.

"We think there is no gap," the German spokesman said. Mr. Clarke said that governments were not willing to turn the Union into a debtor at a time when their chief goal was to reduce national budget deficits.

Henning Christophersen, the EU economics commissioner who is steering work on the transport projects, insisted that the shortfall was real and that he was determined to get EU leaders to agree to additional funding at their December meeting in Essen, Germany. But several EU officials said there was no question of considering new funding this year.

"The bottom line is that rich member states don't want to finance projects in poor member states," said an official of the northern EU country. Poor states already benefit from huge EU development subsidies to build up their road and rail networks, he noted.

EU Voters Set to Choose 567 Parliament Members

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

AALST, Belgium — A European Parliament campaign rally in this Flemish town takes on almost a religious air as Leo Tindemans, the elder statesman of Belgian politics, mounts the podium to preach his pro-European creed.

The former prime minister and foreign minister says Europe's central challenges — mass unemployment and the risk that the war in the former Yugoslavia will spread nationalist contagion throughout Eastern Europe — go far beyond the powers of any national government to control.

The only alternative to further European integration, he says, is a return to the protectionism and competing alliances that weakened Europe in the 1930s. "Either you choose the future, which is Europe, or you turn to the past, with all its consequences," says his son and campaign manager, Thomas Tindemans.

The message resonates in the crowd of 600 party loyalists and across Belgium, one of the last bastions of support for the European Union, but there is little sign it will translate into votes for Mr. Tindemans's Flemish Christian Democrats.

The opposition Liberals share his pro-European convictions, but they are eschewing EU issues and demanding a vote of no confidence in the heavy tax policies of Belgium's Christian Democratic-led

government. The odds are they will get it, as polls show the Liberals replacing the Christian Democrats as the largest party in Flanders for the first time since World War II.

Next Sunday's vote, said Annemie Neyts, who heads the Liberal slate in Flanders, "will certainly weaken the government."

And so it goes across Europe. Beginning Thursday in Britain, Ireland, Denmark and the Netherlands and concluding Sunday in the eight other EU countries, voters will choose 567 members of the European Parliament.

The ballot comes at a time when the Parliament has finally gained a serious voice in the EU power structure, and when debate over the Union's future has heated up across Europe. But that debate is getting scant attention as politicians and voters alike get ready to turn the election into 12 separate referendums on national governments, many deeply unpopular.

"European elections are typical midterm elections," said Karlheinz Reif, the European Commission's polling chief. Parliament's role is vague in the minds of Europeans — most guess that it's more powerful than it really is — and the election does not produce a government with a prime minister or president. So voters often use the occasion as a risk-free way to sanction their national government, espe-

cially during recessions. Mr. Reif said. That is when they use the occasion at all. Low participation is the norm, with a Harris poll last week showing less than half of eligible Britons and less than two-thirds of French and Spaniards planning to vote.

For Germany, the election will be a landmark. With 99 seats to fill as a result of unification, it for the first time will have greater representation in an EU body than other major states, who will elect 87 members.

For politicians, though, the vote is mainly a test of strength for the governing Christian Democrats ahead of national elections in October. The only European election issue has been money, with the Social Democratic leader Rudolf Scharping criticizing Chancellor Helmut Kohl for failing to trim Germany's role as paymaster of the EU budget.

In France, the vote will be a test of former Prime Minister Michel Rocard's effort to revive the credibility of his Socialist Party ahead of next May's presidential election. Defections by "Euro-skeptics," Bosnia-supporting intellectuals and Bernard Tapie's rival Radical Energy group threaten to keep the Socialists' share of the vote below the respectability threshold of 20 percent.

On the right, the French deputy Philippe de Villiers has mounted a vociferously anti-Union campaign but is expected to draw few votes away from the governing Gaullist-centrist coalition.

In Spain, the vote will indicate whether financial scandals have undercut the legitimacy of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez's Socialist government, while in Italy, Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi is seeking to have his recent mandate strengthened.

The closest thing to a true European campaign is in Britain. Prime Minister John Major's call last week for a multiple-speed Union, with countries not obliged to cooperate on all areas of EU policy, was rejected by the opposition Labor and Liberal Democrats as certain to marginalize Britain within Europe. The absence of a Labor leader following the death of John Smith has taken some pressure off Mr. Major, but the vote is still seen primarily as a referendum on his leadership.

In Belgium, the absence of any deep divide over Europe has increased the vote's domestic importance. Scandals have badly damaged the Socialists in Wallonia, where they have long dominated, while the Christian Democrats show signs of sclerosis from their long grip on power.

The governing coalition will be seriously weakened if it falls below 50 percent of the vote nationally and the Liberals outdo the Christian Democrats in Flanders. The damage will be even greater if Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene departs to head the European Commission.

ALGERIA: Islamic Militants Resume Their Attacks

Continued from Page 1

control of the Islamic Front's own military wing, the Armed Islamic Movement.

Because of Algeria's censorship, no official casualty statistics are published, apparently for fear of panicking the country's 27 million citizens and its neighbors.

But educated guesses suggest that some 4,000 Algerians were killed in the first two years of strife and that in the last few months the accelerating toll has reached up to 40 fatalities daily, including many civilians.

Foreigners have been specifically singled out since September. A total of 37 have been killed by Islamic extremists, provoking the departure of most foreigners and discouraging desperately needed investment from abroad.

Foreigners still here lead circumscribed lives, often without their families, who have been sent abroad for safety. Diplomats rarely leave their embassy grounds. Other foreigners constantly vary their

movements and do not stray far from neighborhoods reputed safe.

Further sipping Algerian society is the flight abroad of thousands of doctors, lawyers, architects, professors, journalists, managers, engineers and others who considered themselves likely targets for Islamic assassins.

Timid hopes of initiating meaningful peace negotiations between the army and the Islamic Front founded late last winter. The failure has frustrated many mainstream Algerians' dreams of reconciling moderate politics with Islam with secular institutions.

Mr. Zeroual's mid-winter decision to meet jailed Islamic Front leaders Ali Benhadj and Abassi Madani in Blida prison outside Algiers broke a taboo. But it frightened many in the so-called democratic parties representing educated, westernized Algerians.

They feared the army and Islamic Front might cut a deal excluding their rival constituencies, often disorganized but important.

Two of these parties won seats in the first round of the 1991 elections before the second round was canceled — although the two parties finished far behind the Islamic Front. They are the Socialist Forces Front, strong among the ethnic Kabyle minority, and the National Liberation Front, which monopolized power after Algeria's independence from France but has tried to move toward democracy over the last half-dozen years.

The 150,000-man army, made up overwhelmingly of conscripts, is widely viewed as the last institutional bastion of the secular state.

Still More Crowded in Macao

Reuters
HONG KONG — Macao, listed by the Guinness Book of Records as the most populous place on earth, recorded a population rise of 3.8 percent in 1993, the Portuguese news agency Lusa said Monday.

There were 395,304 residents of the Portuguese enclave at the end of 1993 — 20,419 per square kilometer.

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THE AMERICAS / SAYING 'I'M SORRY'

POLITICAL NOTES



2 VETS — Bob Dole, of Kansas, left, the leader of the Senate's minority Republicans, being greeted Monday by a veteran at Sainte-Marie-du-Pont, Normandy, during ceremonies near Utah Beach. Mr. Dole, also a veteran of the war, lost the use of his right arm from a war wound.

North's 18-Hour Honeymoon

RICHMOND, Virginia — One day after Oliver L. North won Virginia's Republican nomination for the Senate, Bob Dole, the leader of the Senate's minority Republicans, rained on Mr. North's victory celebration by refusing to endorse him and reaching out to a potential North opponent, J. Marshall Coleman.

Mr. Dole, of Kansas, said in a nationally broadcast interview that "it's going to take a while" before he decides whether to support Mr. North, and that Mr. North's victory "makes it very difficult for some in the Republican Party" to stay loyal.

He also said he planned to meet this week with Mr. Coleman, a former state attorney general, who appears likely to bolt the Republican Party and run for the Senate as an independent. Although Mr. Dole said he did not know what Mr. Coleman "has to say," some political analysts immediately interpreted the meeting as a highly public slap at Mr. North.

Mr. North got more unwelcome news from another Republican senator, John S. McCain 3d of Arizona, and from the man he beat Saturday, Ronald Reagan's budget director, James C. Miller 3d. Both offered Mr. North tepid support, but Mr. McCain, appearing with Mr. Dole on a CBS News program, said he thought Mr. North was a weak candidate. Mr. Miller said he had no plans to campaign for his erstwhile rival.

In a news conference, Mr. North minimized the statements by Mr. Dole and Mr. McCain, noting that they came from two lawmakers "neither of whom are running in Virginia."

"I'm running for the families of Virginia," he said. "I'm not running anywhere else but Virginia."

Mr. North had hoped to start his general election drive on an emotional high note Sunday, attending a "unity breakfast" with Virginia Republicans and beginning a four-day bus tour through rural Virginia. He vowed to press ahead, even though his hoped-for political honeymoon lasted less than 18 hours.

"The only thing that's going to slow this parade down," Mr. North said, "is a flat tire between here and Danville."

The criticism of Mr. North by senior members of his own party "is simply remarkable," said Robert Holsworth, a political scientist at Virginia Commonwealth University. "North's candidacy is already becoming a national issue," he added. "You have an extraordinarily divided Republican Party in Virginia at the moment."

He called Mr. North "perhaps the most polarizing figure on the political scene." (WP)

Iowa Republicans' Fissure

ANAMOSA, Iowa — Richard Schwarm, Iowa's Republican Party chairman, describes Representative Frederick L. Grandy as a "risk-taker." He earned that reputation in 1986, when he returned to his home state and recaptured for the Republicans a House seat that Democrats had held 12 years.

That made Mr. Grandy, an actor whose best-known role was as Gopher, the pursuer in the television series "The Love Boat," a hero to Iowa Republicans because of another high-risk venture — his primary challenge to three-term Governor Terry E. Branstad, also a Republican, that has exposed deep fissures in the state party.

In the last two weeks before Tuesday's primary, Mr. Grandy has roamed Iowa's back roads in a recreational vehicle dubbed "The Guv Boat," assailing Mr. Branstad for a "pattern of abuse and mismanagement" of state government and pressing a Bill Clinton-type theme change.

With the public growing increasingly sour toward politics, and the term-limits movement gaining momentum, Mr. Branstad's 12-year tenure in office is probably his most serious handicap.

Part of the Republican establishment has rallied to his side, including Mr. Schwarm, former Governor Robert Ray, who served a record 14 years, and Senator Charles E. Grassley, Republican of Iowa, who last month suggested that Mr. Grandy should quit the race.

"He's got a future in Iowa politics if he wants to be patient," Mr. Grassley said.

But the toll of 12 years in the executive mansion and a distant relationship with Republican legislative leaders have come back to haunt Mr. Branstad. Harold Van Maanen, Republican speaker of the Iowa House, has endorsed him, but other top Republican legislative leaders are backing Mr. Grandy. So is state Auditor Richard Johnson, the only Republican beside Mr. Branstad to hold statewide elective office.

"He's been there so long, there's an anti-Branstad mood," said state Senate Minority Leader Jack Rife as he and Mr. Johnson campaigned with Mr. Grandy last week. "There are people who think this is his career, this is his life," he said, adding, "I personally want new vision. I want change." (WP)

Quote / Unquote

Al Frank, 85, of North Miami Beach, Florida, a corporal who landed in the first wave at Utah Beach, at the D-Day commemoration: "I had to come. Several of my buddies are gone. This is the last time for me, and this is for them." (AP)

Office-Seekers Count on Public's Forgiveness

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

RICHMOND, Virginia — Forgive or forget. That would be an apt slogan for many candidates running for office this year.

While many an American legend was elected from a jail cell, the truth is that not so long ago politicians caught doing something wrong would often hurriedly look for the nearest exit from public life.

Not any more. Perhaps sensing a more magnanimous public, or encouraged by President Bill Clinton's refusal to let his personal foibles sink his campaign in 1992, politicians are brazenly barreling through. It is as if their acts of wrongdoing or moral breaches are little more than political hurdles they must overcome.

"Forgiveness is in vogue," said Harry Wilson, a political science professor at Roanoke College in Virginia. "We saw that with Bill Clinton. He said, 'I've done some things inappropriate and I'm sorry.' It probably reflects this new generation of American politics."

If voters are unwilling to forgive, then politicians hope they will forget, or at least not hold their transgressions against them.

Nowhere is this more evident than here in

Virginia, where Oliver L. North and Senator Charles S. Robb, candidates for the U.S. Senate, are imploring voters to stop dwelling on their stained pasts and focus on what they would do in office. Better yet, they want voters to concentrate on the stained past of the other guy.

Mr. North, who won the Republican Senate nomination at his party's convention on Saturday, sought to turn his conviction for lying to Congress to his advantage. (The charge involved his testimony about the Iran-contra affair; the conviction was overturned on a technicality.)

In a film broadcast in the convention hall before the voting, the North campaign portrayed his appearance before Congress as a mark of honor by featuring a medal-covered North, then a Marine lieutenant colonel, addressing the Iran-contra committee.

Once nominated, Mr. North joined the ethics police, chastising the administration as "up to its caboose in the peccadilloes and personal distractions of its president." At a party breakfast Sunday morning, Mr. North was introduced as a politician who "always spoke out for principle."

Mr. Robb, who is expected to win the Democratic nomination, has conceded activ-

ity "not appropriate for a married man."

The forgive-or-forget strategy is practiced well beyond Virginia.

Former Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr. of Washington was shamed into leaving public life (and forced crack in a federal investigation). He asked God and the voters for forgiveness. And he is running to get his old job back.

Representative Ken Calvert, a freshman Republican from California, has apologized for being caught in a compromising position in a car with a prostitute. He is seeking reelection.

Representative Martin R. Hoke, Republican of Ohio, is making amends to women's groups after being caught on video ogling a television producer and making comments about her breasts.

In one of the most prominent cases, Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois and the powerful chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, won a tough primary in April by imploring voters to forget, or ignore, allegations that he had abused his office. Mr. Rostenkowski, who faces a general election in November, was indicted last week on 17 criminal charges.

and had to relinquish the committee's chair. The phenomenon of politicians seeking forgiveness is not entirely new. For example, Representative Gerry E. Studds, Democrat of Massachusetts, was censured by the House in 1983 for having sexual relations with a 17-year-old male page 10 years earlier. Mr. Studds apologized, and he has since been re-elected five times.

The specter of tarnished candidates' daring to run for office and proclaiming their virtues no doubt offends many voters. It also fuels the high levels of public disgust over the quality of elected officials.

Yet, as paradoxical as it may sound, candidates seem to think that voters are willing to overlook their indiscretions. The theory, perhaps, is that people have become so cynical that they now expect the worst from their public servants and, thus, might be more willing to forgive.

Former Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, who was chairman of the Select Committee on Ethics, said: "All someone has to do now is say: 'I'm sorry. I strangled nine people. But I was hallucinating. But I'm sorry.'"

He added, "America is a very forgiving place."

Scattershot Licensing of Gun Dealers Under Fire

By Michael deCourcy Hinds
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Last year, Terrence Williams, a hair stylist seeking to earn a little extra money, did what 250,000 other Americans have done: he obtained a federal license to buy and sell firearms.

Now, Mr. Williams, 27, is serving a four-year sentence in federal prison for illegal gun trafficking.

So far, his guns have been linked to two homicides — a young woman in Camden, New Jersey, shot in a dispute with her boyfriend in January, and a 21-year-old man found dead here last year — and two armed robberies, five assaults and at least two dozen other crimes in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Eleven of his guns were taken from juveniles.

Mr. Williams' quick success, selling 793 handguns in about two months, is not surprising. He sold guns in bulk, kept no sales records, did not ask customers for identification and did not require them to wait the state-mandated 48 hours before receiving their guns while local police could check for criminal records.

He removed serial numbers from about 250 guns to prevent them from being traced.

Gun-control advocates, law-enforcement officials and even some gun dealers say the Williams case illustrates the shortcomings of recent gun-control measures, including the Brady law's restrictions on some assault weapons.

Restrictions on gun sales will have little effect, they say, if the government continues to dispense firearms licenses so freely and authorities fail to monitor dealers.

"The system of federal licensure of gun dealers is a national scandal," said Carl Bogus, a visiting professor at Rutgers Law School and an adviser to the Violence Policy Center, a Washington organization that researches gun violence. "There are more federally licensed gun dealers than gas stations in this country, and the gas stations are far more rigorously regulated and monitored."

Gun-shop owners, their anger fueled by the competition, are equally blunt.

"The government has created a black market for guns by issuing firearms licenses to people who are not legitimately in the business," said Bill Bridgewater, executive director of the National Alliance of Stocking Gun Dealers, a trade group that represents 16,000 gun stores.

Mr. Bridgewater said his organization's national survey last year identified 7,000 people they call "kitchen-table dealers," who operate from home and violate some law connected to gun sales.

A federal license permits a person to buy weapons individually or in bulk through the mail from wholesalers or distributors, and to sell those weapons to all but prohibited

groups: minors, felons, obvious drug and alcohol abusers and the mentally ill.

For the last 35 years, license applicants had simply to pay \$30 to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, submit a Social Security number and affirm that they had not been institutionalized for mental illness and were not felons. The bureau used to issue licenses so freely that, to its embarrassment, it issued them in the names of two dogs in 1990.

Last year, the Clinton administration ordered the bureau to tighten the process. Since August, applicants have been fingerprinted and photographed as well, and the bureau now tells applicants that their names will be sent to the police, who may check on their compliance with the law.

Since the new rules have been in place, the number of people applying for firearms licenses has plummeted. In March, 1,100 applied, compared with 7,000 in March 1993, said Jack Killorin, a bureau spokesman.

Most gun-license applicants declare that they intend to buy and sell guns as a primary livelihood, but in reality, the firearms bureau says, most people want to buy guns at wholesale prices for personal use.

"Probably 70 percent of the people holding licenses shouldn't hold them," Mr. Killorin said.

In 1993, the bureau took 143 of 252,000 license holders to court nationwide, and administratively revoked 26 licenses, though some of those dealers might have appealed.

Getting Down to Business

Congress Gears Up for Serious Dealing on Health Bill

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — The technocratic era of the health care struggle is long over, and the White House policy purists have been consigned to the sidelines.

It is June, time is running short for passing a bill, and some major Congressional committees have been stymied for months over one central issue: whether to require employers to contribute to the cost of their workers' insurance.

For the lawmakers in the middle, it is time for some serious dealing. Time to look for some political flex and some political cover and time to find a way to finess the yawning chasm between those who have proudly and angrily opposed those "employer mandates" and those who have just as proudly and angrily supported them.

It is the moment, in short, when politicians such as Senator John B. Breaux, Democrat of Louisiana, a member of the Senate Finance Committee, a quintessential swing vote who loves to deal, become very, very important.

"If we all stick to what we initially proposed, we'll all go off the cliff together," Mr. Breaux said during the weekend.

"This thing is not going to be solved from the left or the right, but from the center."

Mr. Breaux gave what may be the credo for members of the House and Senate in this dangerous season: "I'm going to do anything that gets me out alive."

Indeed, visits to four states over the Memorial Day recess, which ends on Tuesday, underscore the political risks for those who hope to win passage of major health legislation this year — and thus their need for some kind of face-saving compromise, fast.

They face increasingly energized interest groups, such as the small-business owners in Philadelphia, which grumbled Erskine Bowles, head of the Small Business Administration, about the workings of President Bill Clinton's health plan last week.

They face television and radio commercials in opposition to the various elements of restructuring health care and six months of second thoughts about the need for change.

"They've become more cautious," was how Senator G. Kent Conrad, Democrat of North Dakota, another member of the Finance Committee, described his constituents after a week of public forums on health care.

"For all of us, there's a growing understanding of how really complicated this is," he said.

Adding to the political anxiety is

Away From Politics

● An argument turned into a riot in Oakland, California, when the police arrived at a lakeside festival. At least 10 people were injured, including a police officer. Gunfire was reported during the melee that broke out at Lake Merritt in downtown Oakland, but no one was believed to have been shot.

● A former lawyer, Howard Hunter, was named Monday as the next president of the Mormon church, replacing Ezra Taft Benson, who died last week. Mr. Hunter, 86, was named as the 14th "prophet, seer and revelator" of the 164-year-old church, based in Salt Lake City, which has some 5 million members worldwide.

● A group of youths at a poolside end-of-school party in San Marino, California, got into an argument and left angry, then came back with guns and opened fire. The police said two teens were killed and seven others were wounded. At least two people began spraying bullets from semiautomatic handguns into a crowd of about 100 young people in the affluent Los Angeles suburb.

● Two men who said they had been lost in open seas for 15 to 20 days were rescued off Cape Lookout, North Carolina, by a U.S. Coast Guard helicopter crew. The two men were slightly dehydrated and malnourished, but arrived at the Coast Guard station in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, with only cuts and bruises. The men said they had been fishing off Fort Lauderdale, Florida, when their boat's engine failed and they became caught in the Gulf Stream.

● The son of Raymond L. Flynn, the U.S. Ambassador to the Vatican, spent the weekend in jail in Boston, charged with threatening his mother with a shovel after a night of drinking. Raymond L. Flynn Jr., 27, was arrested after his mother called the police, saying he was chasing her around their home in South Boston. Catherine Flynn told the police that her son was out drinking until 5 A.M. and became violent when she questioned him about it. (AP, AFP)

Roberto Burle Marx Is Dead at 84

New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Roberto Burle Marx, whose mark on Brazil's landscape ranged from the undulating mosaic sidewalks of Rio's Copacabana Beach to the hanging gardens in the new capital of Brasilia, died Saturday. He was 84 and lived in his lush, botanical retreat, a former coffee farm, 55 kilometers from Rio.

He died of congestive heart failure, friends said.

During a 60-year career, Brazil's most prominent landscape artist brought his nation's rich flora out from Europe's shadow and became a tireless champion of Brazil's orchids, palms, water lilies and bromeliads.

His nearly 3,000 landscape projects in 20 nations across the globe ranged from the gardens of the Organization of American States in Washington to a redesign of Biscayne Boulevard in Miami, from the gardens of the Unesco headquarters in Paris to a tropical garden under glass at Longwood Gardens in Pennsylvania.

Massimo Troisi, 41, Director

And Actor in Italian Cinema

ROME (Reuters) — Massimo Troisi, 41, an Italian actor and director, has died of heart failure, his family said on Sunday.

A Neapolitan, Mr. Troisi was renowned for the black humor of his work. He shot to fame in Italy in 1981 when he starred and directed in his film debut, "Ricomincio da Tre" ("Back to Square Three"), which was a big box-office success.

He shared the award for best performance by an actor at the 1989 Venice Film Festival with Marcello Mastroianni for their roles in the film "Che Ora E'?" ("What Time Is It?") by the Italian director Ettore Scola.

John Jay Hinchey, 79, an international lawyer, died of cancer May 31 at his home in Santa Barbara, California. From 1946 to 1949 he had been a judge on the International Mixed Courts of Egypt. He lived from 1950 to 1980 in Paris, where he was a partner in the law firm of S.G. Archibald.

From 1980 to 1983 he served as an arbitrator for the International Chamber of Commerce. He returned to the United States, where he was on the board of the American Hospital of Paris Foundation.

Mark McMann, 60, who began his acting career in the theater but found fame in the role of a dour detective in the popular television series "Taggart," died Monday in a Glasgow hospital, where he had been admitted last week suffering from pneumonia.

Japan Atom Plant Shut Off

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Tokyo Electric Power Co. said Monday that it had shut down a nuclear power plant after finding damage to a pump that provides water for making the steam that turns the plant's generators. There were no fears of radioactive leakage from the plant in Fukushima, in northern Japan, a company spokesman said.

Foreign Loggers Threaten 'Last Rain Forest'

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

MORESBY, Papua New Guinea — Hidden in the lush vastness of the rain forests of Papua New Guinea there is a land that time forgot. It is a place so untouched by the outside world that many of the forest dwellers still wear bird feathers and grass skirts, use shells and pigs' teeth for money and remember not-so-distant relatives who celebrated victories over their tribal enemies by eating them.

Papua New Guinea has been described by conservationists as the last rain forest, and it is not much of an exaggeration. This remote Pacific country is carpeted by some of the last extensive stretches of pristine tropical forest to be found anywhere on the planet.

But even the "last rain forest" is now in danger. The forests of Papua New Guinea — and a way of life they have sheltered since the Stone Age — are threatened by a stampede of foreign loggers desperate for a new source of tropical timber. Environmentalists say the timber with commercial value here could be felled within a generation, possibly within a decade.

"They use the bulldozer to make a road to bring the trees down to the sea, and they come right through our land," said Vincent Mutumutu, pointing to the new logging road that stretches down the mountain behind his village, a huge brown scar slicing through the dense 100-foot-high canopy of walnut and calophyllum trees. "The loggers do not think about the life of the people here."

Mr. Mutumutu does not know exactly how old he is. All he knows is that he was born before "the big fight," otherwise known as World War II, the only event that linked the people of these majestic forests to the modern world.

But if Mr. Mutumutu and his neighbors lost track of the 20th century, it is fast catching up to them. Late last year, a bul-

dozer owned by a foreign logging company came crashing into Mr. Mutumutu's tiny farm of banana trees and watermelon vines, destroying the only source of income for his family of 16.

"I do not know what I will do now," said Mr. Mutumutu, adjusting and readjusting his "lap-lap," the ragged piece of cloth tied around his waist, the only item of clothing that he has ever worn or, for that matter, ever needed.

Eighty percent of Papua New Guinea is covered by trees — 145,000 square miles of tropical forest, spread across an archipelago of 600 islands at the point near the equator where Southeast Asia spills into the South Pacific. The western half of the main island is occupied by Irian Jaya, a province of Indonesia.

With only 4 million people, Papua New Guinea is among the most sparsely populated countries on earth, and many of the forest tribes have been isolated from their neighbors for centuries.

The result today is a paradise for linguists, since there more than 700 distinct languages here, a fifth of the languages known on earth. Pigeon English serves as a national language, and the expression "happy noon" is a national greeting.

The loggers see a paradise of a different sort. The forests are thick with hardwood trees, including walnut, mahogany and pine, and the logging companies describe a resource worth billions of dollars in a world market starved for tropical timber.

The largest foreign logging companies operating here come from Malaysia, a country that has already sacrificed much of its own rain forest to rapacious logging.

Evidence of the loggers' work is increasingly easy to find. Some logged areas here resemble moonscapes, with so much of the vegetation and topsoil stripped away that the forests may never grow back.

Conservation groups warn that the loss of such massive tropical forests could affect climatic patterns elsewhere in the Pacific.

Rare species of plants and animals have been put in danger — the variety of wildlife in Papua New Guinea is among the most diverse on earth, including the world's largest butterfly and 38 of the 43 species of birds of paradise — along with some of the world's most ancient tribal cultures.

"This is a battle that pits people wearing loincloths and bird feathers against fast-talking, fast-moving foreign loggers," said Tim Neville, the forests minister of Papua New Guinea and the nemesis of the Malaysian loggers.

Max Henderson, an Australian-born environmentalist who has lived in Papua New Guinea for 30 years, says the loggers are engaged in a "magnificent scam."

"The loggers turn up on a beach with a handful of money," he said, "and tell these gullible landowners, 'I'm here to help you if you let me just take down a few of these old trees.' And they leave the landowners with nothing."

Figures compiled by the Forests Ministry seem to support the charge. Government figures show that nearly \$500 million worth of logs were shipped out of Papua New Guinea last year. The payment to the tribes that actually own the forests was less than \$15 million.

Loggers insist that no one is being cheated. They say their industry is creating wealth for a backward people whose wretched living conditions have always been ignored by their own government.

"Our industry has a lot of contributions to make," said Francis Tiong, general manager of the largest of the Malaysian logging firms, Rimbuman Hijau, which translates from Malay as "Beautiful Forest."

"In remote, rural areas of the country, we build roads, community halls, churches,

schools, government offices," Mr. Tiong said.

But as they rake in huge profits, the loggers are creating for themselves a reputation here for corruption and violence. The industry's critics say they have been the targets of death threats, or worse.

Mr. Neville, the forests minister, says that since he announced a crackdown on foreign logging, he has twice been confronted by gun-wielding attackers.

The amount of wood exported from Papua New Guinea has quadrupled since 1980, from 642,000 cubic meters of logs left the country. In 1992, 2 million cubic meters of logs was exported. The exports grew last year by more than a third, to 2.7 million cubic meters, equal to about 3 million trees, with most of the logs bound for wood-processing plants in Japan.

If the environmental stakes were not so high, the negotiations over lumber rights might be comical, with loggers venturing hundreds of miles into the dense forests to wave money at villages of illiterate, nearly naked forest-dwellers.

"These are bush people," said Helen Pilon, a social worker here whose job requires her to take daylong hikes into the jungle to explain the concept of logging rights to remote tribal villages.

"They live in bush houses, with no power, with pit toilets, using dogs' teeth for money. For many of these people, the first time they ever see an outsider is when they meet a logger."

Honest loggers admit that native villagers are easily cheated, and that tribes often sell their rights to millions of dollars worth of trees for a pittance.

The government estimates that a village will receive about \$24 for every tree taken from its forest, while the logging company will sell the tree for nearly \$600 — of which at least a third is profit.



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Temperatures: Today: 71-77; Mon.: 71-77.
Detailed Report on Page 26

VOL. CIV No. 35,633

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1944

THREE CENTS
In New York City

Invasion Succeeds in Initial Steps; Allies Push Inland From Beaches; Losses Small in Channel Crossing

City Devotes Day to Work And Prayers

Crowds Are Tense, but Not Excited in Awaiting Latest Invasion Details

50,000 at Services At Madison Square

Allies' Anthems Are Sung in Solemn Ceremonies; Messages Sent Leaders

By John G. Rogers

The grim news of invasion, awaited hourly for so many weeks, struck with little surprise, stunned New York and the nation, and today, June 6, 1944, a date that will be remembered by yet unborn generations of school children, was a day of determined devotion to work, a day of prayer for the success of Allied arms and the safety of the men who bear them.

It was a day of incessant newspaper reading and anxious radio listening for latest reports on the greatest invasion in history. There probably was not a person in the land who did not have a family member, relative or friend fighting the Nazis inland from the French Channel beaches.

People Join in Prayer

Most of New York's more than 1,500 churches and synagogues were open for public prayer throughout the day, and, to an extent, denominations were forgotten. The people, in many cases, simply entered any church they passed and prayed.

The largest assemblage of prayer, the city's only official observance of the day, was held at Madison Square under the sponsorship of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's D Day Committee, headed by Grover A. Whalen.

There, at 3:30 p. m., a police-estimated throng of more than 50,000 New Yorkers gathered just east of the square, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, and observed the invasion day with a combination of solemnity, jubilation and sentiment.

Led by Roman Catholic, Jewish and Protestant clergymen, the huge, polyglot crowd prayed for just and permanent victory, for the survival of American fighting men, Mayor LaGuardia, who presided, read messages from the people of New York to General Dwight D. Eisenhower and President Roosevelt.

Anthems Are Sung

Then the anthems were sung: "God Save the King" for the British, the "Internationale" for the Russians, "The Star-Spangled Banner" for the Americans and, finally, the one that seemed to be the people's most poignant—"La Marseillaise."

Six French sailors, standing in a gay, jaunty column, uniformed in the French tricolor and the Cross of Lorraine flag, the fighting French, in front of the crowd, stood smartly at salute during the playing and singing of the anthems of the France that used to be.

When the anthem was done, and a great cheer sounded from the crowd, two of the slim Frenchmen whose homeland once again is a battleground in a war of liberation, bowed their heads and wiped tears from their eyes.

New York's reactions to the invasion, news of which arrived first by radio from German sources at 12:37 a. m. and from Allied sources at 3:32 a. m., were many and varied.

U. S. Bombers Raid Nazis First Time From Soviet Base

Some Pilots Hear of Invasion While Destroying Nazi Airport in Romania

By The Associated Press

AN AMERICAN BOMBER BASE, Russia, June 6.—Striking from bases in Russia for the first time in history, heavy bombers of the 15th United States Air Force today blasted a German airport at the Romanian city of Galati, at the mouth of the Danube River.

It was the second phase of the shuttle bombing over the Russian-German border by the Mediterranean-based American heavy bombers which landed in Russia after hammering Debrecen, Hungary, last week.

The attack was on a target in direct support of the Red Army, and the Flying Fortresses were escorted by both Soviet and American fighters.

(Continued on page 11, column 1)

Fleeing Nazis Face Loss of Central Italy

Must Decide at Once to Use Reserves Needed in West or Retreat to Po Valley

By Homer Bigart

By Wirephoto to the Herald Tribune

ROME, June 6.—Chased by the invasion news, the Allied armored columns quickened their advance beyond Rome late today, fanning out into central Italy and making good progress toward Civitavecchia and Viterbo.

A hundred more prisoners were captured by the 5th Army within the last twenty-four hours, with very little fighting and negligible casualties. In the coastal sector yesterday British troops, sweeping to the mouth of the River Tiber, overtook and captured more than two thousand Germans before they could cross. Abandoned guns, tanks and motor vehicles are still being counted.

Unless Field Marshal Albert Kesselring is willing to abandon all of central Italy and let the Allied armies approach perilously close to the Po Valley, reinforcements must be rushed down the peninsula without delay. There is no time for delay.

(Continued on page 11, column 1)

'On Schedule,' Is Roosevelt's Report of Day

Tells 181 at Press Session of Gains, and His Men Hints Attacks to Come

He Gives No Denial Of Other Landings

Won't Answer Questions on Blows by Russians, Calls Allied Loss Light

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Allied invasion of Europe is "up to schedule," President Roosevelt declared today at a news conference at which his surface gravity gave so little comment to his inward satisfaction that it led many listeners to infer for one thing that he meant "up to schedule" was not another thing that the landings in France may be followed by swift new blows at Germany and Japan.

In shirt sleeves, with his Seattle Falls on the floor by his chair, the President met with 181 press and radio reporters soon after 4 p. m., a little less than six hours before he had gone on the air to lead all Americans in a prayer for the sons of the nation who "this day have set upon a mighty endeavor . . . to set free a suffering humanity."

Eisenhower Report

As he gave the correspondents a first-hand picture of when and how the current phase of the march of liberation was planned, the President had before him a late report from General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the supreme commander of the Allied forces, that as of noon today American naval losses were two destroyers and one LST, and that losses incident to the air landings were relatively light, about 1 per cent.

In his mind he had more detailed information given him earlier in the day, during an hour-and-twenty-minute session, by his three top military men here, General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet, and General H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, all of whom had been present at the news conference.

(Continued on page 10, column 6)



Arrows indicate where the Germans reported Allied invasion thrusts on a front stretching between Cherbourg (1) and Le Havre (2), although the Nazis said a battle was raging north of Rouen (3). A beachhead was reported to have been established near Isigny (4). Other Allied forces had driven into Caen (5).

Churchill Says Allied Progress Is 'Satisfactory'

Tells Commons Air-Borne Landings Were Feature; Sea Obstacles Overcome

By Joseph Barnes

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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LONDON, June 6.—To a tense but quiet House of Commons at noon today Prime Minister Churchill told the news of the Allied invasion of France. First he reported the liberation of Rome, then gave the House the welcome news that the most complicated and difficult operation that has ever occurred, as he termed the invasion, was proceeding according to plan.

Again tonight the Prime Minister gave the House of Commons an encouraging report. Just before he had been during the afternoon at the centers of information from the new front, and that the operation was proceeding in "a thoroughly satisfactory manner."

He said the Channel crossings had been made with smaller losses than had been expected, that bombing and naval fire had reduced the danger from shore batteries and that Allied troops had already moved several miles inland.

The outstanding feature of the attack, he said, was "the landings of the air-borne troops, which were, of course, on a scale far larger than anything that has been seen so far in the world."

The tone of both the Prime Minister's reports was summed up in his concluding sentence, pronounced just before the House adjourned tonight. "This is," he said, "a thoroughly satisfactory manner."

(Continued on page 9, column 2)

Reporter in Plane Over France Sees Invasion Pattern Unfold

Landing Craft Pile Into Beaches Near Cherbourg, Warships Blast Defense Works, Gliders Dot Landscape, Allied Flyers Are Everywhere

By Jack Tait

By Telephone to the Herald Tribune

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AT A 9TH AIR FORCE BOMBER BASE, England, June 6.—Down below the first group of Marauder medium bombers to strike the Cherbourg peninsula at dawn today were the thin lines of invasion craft pushing in to hit the sandy beaches a few minutes later.

Standing out from the shore, bow to stern, were the destroyers, the cruisers and battleships. With vivid flashes of lighting the huge shells were hurled into the shore installations.

In contrast, the peninsula itself was a dark and somber spot in the early light of dawn which clothed the countryside, partly shrouded in a thin, purple haze. Only occasionally was there a sign of action. The enemy guns responded feebly.

I made two trips to the peninsula today with Marauders of the 9th Air Force, systematically dispatched to uproot gun emplacements and send them skyward under a great concentration of high explosives. It was not pinpoint bombing of the gun emplacements. Many were destroyed. The dawn mission was followed by another twelve hours later.

(Continued on page 4, column 6)

Buck Elected, Made Race on 4th Term Issue

Defeats Cantwell in 11th, First Republican Victory There in 32 Years

By Leo S. Disner

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS

Allied Expeditionary Force, June 6 (UP).—The Germans, in planning their beach defenses, left a number of fundamental weak spots, among them the shallow defense systems of the coastal strongpoints between major ports. It was disclosed at headquarters here tonight.

By all indications, the Allies took advantage of this lack of depth. The Nazis pinned their Atlantic Wall defensive system upon retention and defense of major ports—and, according to German reports, Allied invasion armies struck between, at the weakest points in the defense chain.

The Germans reportedly erected their heaviest defenses on the French side of the Strait of Dover. Second priority was given to the Cherbourg and Le Havre areas, which were developed to a lesser extent and at a later date—and it is between the Seine and Cherbourg that Allied armies are reported battling.

In these low-priority areas defenses are manned by German infantry, and their supporting weapons consist primarily of chains of strongpoints sited to cover beaches and extending along the coast.

(Continued on page 6, column 7)

Battle Raging At Rail Center 9 Miles Inland

Fleet of 4,000 Vessels, 600 Warships, Orders Take Army to France

Only 50 Warplanes Of Luftwaffe Seen

Nazis Report Chatter at Rouen, 41 Miles In, and the British in Lisieux

By Geoffrey Parsons

By Telephone to the Herald Tribune

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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, June 7 (Wednesday).—Initial success in all respects was reported at Allied headquarters at midnight last night, twenty-four hours after Allied paratroopers had landed in Normandy as the advance force of the mightiest combined air, land and sea invasion in history.

Allied troops have pushed into France from beachheads, and Allied headquarters confirmed reports that there was fighting in Caen, a rail center on the Paris-Cherbourg main line, nine and one-half miles inland.

Troops Firmly Ashore

Troops and tanks are firmly ashore at many points along 100 miles of the Normandy coast between Le Havre and Cherbourg. Allied headquarters is releasing few details as to the actual progress of operations, beyond expressing general satisfaction.

The German radio is more specific. One report places the city of Lisieux, fifteen miles from the coast, south of Le Havre, in British hands.

In all, the Germans report a dozen landings along an eighty-mile front. They say at the western end bitter fighting is going on, along the Carentan-Valognes road, on the Cherbourg peninsula. This road, Route 13, is the main highway from Paris to Cherbourg. Valognes is only twelve miles from the port.

Counter-Attack Reported

[The German Transocean News Agency in a Berlin broadcast, heard in London early Wednesday, said that fierce German counter-attacks had been launched against Allied invasion troops east of Cherbourg.]

[Just after midnight, the agency continued, strong German bomber formations attacked Allied warships and landing craft off the Bay of the Seine and north of Le Havre. "Details are purposely kept back as yet, but results were good," the agency added.]

Another German report said that Allied paratroopers landed at Rouen, forty-one miles from the coast and a third of the way to Paris from Le Havre. This report could not be confirmed at Allied headquarters, where how-

ever, the agency said, the German counter-attacks had been launched against Allied invasion troops east of Cherbourg.

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50 YEARS AGO TODAY

IN THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

Follow the news of the D-Day landings in Normandy exactly as it appeared on the front pages in June 1944. These commemorative front page reprints from the archives will appear every day from June 5th through June 11th.
This way, our readers will be able to follow their excitement, successes and setbacks as the troops established beachheads across a 75-mile stretch of the Normandy coast.

Because the Paris-based European Edition of the newspaper did not publish during the war, these pages are taken from the archives of its parent newspaper published in New York.

To purchase a set of full-size reproductions of these seven front pages (June 5 - June 11, 1944) printed on glossy paper, which can be framed or used as posters, please use the attached coupon.

هكذا في الاصل

سكنا من الامم

BACK TO NORMANDY

For Canada, a Coming of Age in War

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island — Lance Corporal Kelvin Macier, 23, of the Royal Winnipeg Rifles, got 20 to 30 yards up the beach near Courseulles-sur-Mer when the German sniper's bullet smashed into the left side of his face. It was "just like getting hit on the head with a sledgehammer," he says.

Earlier that morning, June 6, 1944, Acting Petty Officer Ivan Doherty, 18, was in the engine room of the Canadian minesweeper Guyborough as it came to within a mile and a half of the French coast to clear a lane for the assault ships.

Jack Bigelow, 25, a navigation officer, was guiding a four-engine Halifax bomber, from the 434th Squadron of VI Group of the Canadian Bomber Command, over Pas-de-Calais, part of the Allied plan to fool the Germans into thinking the invasion would take place there instead of Normandy.

By land, sea and air, Canada's contributions were pivotal to D-Day and contributed importantly not only to a sense of nationhood but to Canada's evolving position in the hierarchy of nations.

World War I, in which 500,000 Canadians volunteered from a population of 8 million, helped create a distinct Canadian identity during their four years of combat.

But World War II — in which more than a million men and women were in uniform over six years and 42,000 were killed — brought a new status. On D-Day, said Desmond Morton, a historian at the University of Toronto, Canadians were there "as equals."

"For the first time, Canadians began to feel they belonged where world decisions were made," said the historian, a co-author of "Bloody Victory: Canadians in the D-Day Campaign." Only the United States and Britain committed more forces.

Americans landed on Utah and Omaha Beaches, the British on Gold and Sword. Canada had Juno, between the two British sectors, onto which it threw 14,000 troops, including Mr. Macier, then a farm boy from Manitoba. On that day, Canada suffered more than 1,000 casualties, with 375 dead. Altogether, 5,021 Canadian soldiers died during the Normandy campaign.

Mr. Macier spent 12 hours on the beach. The bullet knocked out four teeth, went through his tongue and broke his jaw. When he heard someone announce that a landing craft would take the walking wounded back to England, he crawled to it and finally got some help from a couple of sailors.

Patched up by plastic surgeons, he was back with his regiment by September and continued fighting through to V-E Day, the announcement of victory in Europe on May 8, 1945. "I

feel I was very lucky," the retired electrician said by telephone from his home in Winnipeg. Mr. Doherty and Mr. Bigelow are retired businessmen in Charlottetown, where Mr. Doherty once served as deputy mayor.

Although the 50th anniversary of D-Day will be widely marked in Canada, the fanfare, perhaps reflecting a Canadian penchant for understatement, is likely to be less than in the United States, Britain, and France. Some commentators muse that Canada's contributions will be overshadowed.

"Will Canada be noticed?" The Globe and Mail asked in a front-page article. "Many veterans in this country believe that a certain shyness has marked the effort to tell the story of Canada's involvement."

Senator Jack Marshall, who represents western Newfoundland and who landed with the North Shore (New Brunswick) Regiment on D-Day, said Canada's plans "do not have the scope and momentum of our Allies."

But ceremonies and parades were planned for most towns and cities, and the federal government has budgeted \$3.6 million for events connected with the end of the war.

On Friday, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien is to unveil a monument in Normandy to Canadian soldiers of the two world wars. On Monday, in Normandy, where he joined other world leaders, he laid a wreath on Juno beach before heading for the ceremony at Omaha Beach.



A flight of nine military jets roaring over D-Day ceremonies Monday at Omaha Beach, framed by flags of some of the Western Allies.

Clinton Says Resistance Kept 'Freedom Alive'

Agence France-Press

UTAH BEACH, France — President Bill Clinton paid tribute to the French Resistance on Monday in a French-American ceremony at Utah Beach, the second of the beaches seized by American forces on D-Day 50 years ago.

He said the Resistance kept "freedom's flame alive" in France at a terrible cost in German retaliation.

D-Day Jumper Has Back Injury

Agence France-Press

CAEN, France — A 70-year-old D-Day veteran who was hurt as he joined 41 other Americans in a reenactment of their parachute jump 50 years ago in Normandy has a back injury but no fracture, hospital sources said Monday.

The veteran, Earl W. Draper of Lawrenceville, Fla., was taken to hospital in Caen after being treated in a first-aid tent near Sainte-Mère-Eglise, where the veterans jumped on Sunday. The hospital said he had "telephoned his wife and is even joking with nurses."

He sustained back injuries after his parachute twisted, as he was coming down. Rescue workers said three other American veterans who also jumped on Sunday were treated for bruises or twisted ankles.

but for those who sabotaged communications and supplies.

He said that the Resistance had shown the way and that without it, D-Day would not have been possible.

Mr. Clinton, feeling the cold in a blustering wind before the war memorial here, repeated his tributes to U.S. and Allied troops already made at an American ceremony at the nearby Pointe-du-Hoc.

"Thousands of people gave everything they were or what they might have been, so that freedom could win through. Mr. Clinton said. "To honor them we must remember."

Addressing veterans at the ceremony, the president declared: "The most difficult days of your lives brought us 50 years of freedom."

In a steady drizzle, a choir of the 82d Airborne sang wartime lyrics like "Kiss Me Once, Kiss Me Twice" and "Kiss Me Once Again."

Utah Beach was captured with American losses of only 12 dead and 185 wounded. A first wave of U.S. soldiers was to take the beach at Saint-Martin-de-Varreville. Instead, they landed two kilometers (1.2 miles) to the south at the wrong beach. It was a poorly defended site and the men of the 4th Infantry Division of the U.S. 7th Corps under General J. Lawton Collins were able to take it quickly.

For the French on D-Day, a Mix of Bittersweet Memories

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

OUISSTREHAM, France — Of the 156,000 Allied troops who landed in Normandy on D-Day, only 177 were French, and survivors of the commando unit gathered Monday in the little port that they liberated on June 6, 1944, to be honored by President François Mitterrand for their heroism.

But while there was wreath-laying, distribution of medals and a rendering of "The Marseillaise," France's commemoration of its own role in D-Day could not help evoking the mixed feelings that the event still stirs among many French.

Inevitably, it is a painful reminder that a weak and divided France capitulated swiftly in face of German might in June 1940. But for many older Gaullists and other French patriots, it is almost as bruising to French honor that France was freed by the "Anglo-Saxons," as it calls the Americans and British.

In Normandy, too, D-Day awakens bittersweet memories. The Germans were

driven from the region during two months of fierce fighting, but in the process 14,000 civilians were killed — 3,800 on June 6 and 7 alone — and Caen, St. Lô and many smaller towns were destroyed by Allied bombardment.

But eagerness to participate in the celebration was evident in Ouistreham, with thousands crowding a plaza where 36 members of the so-called Kieffer Company, wearing green berets and medals, were given a place of honor in homage to their role 50 years ago.

Named after its commander, Major Philippe Kieffer, the company came ashore on two landing craft west of here, neutralized a German gun position and by early afternoon on D-Day had given Ouistreham a foothold in history as the first French town liberated by the French from German occupation.

Addressing the crowd, Mr. Mitterrand said that, while in no way minimizing France's debt to its allies, the Kieffer Company, 400 other French paratroopers who were dropped into Brittany and, not least, tens of thousands of members of

the French Resistance had also contributed to the liberation of France.

D-Day, however, is not the day that the French state prefers to commemorate. Rather, its main celebration will

D-Day is not the day that the French state prefers to commemorate. Rather, its main celebration will take place on Aug. 25 to mark the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Paris.

take place on Aug. 25 to mark the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Paris by French forces led by General Philippe LeClerc. At present, there is no plan to invite any foreign leaders.

Yet the official French interpretation of the liberation of Paris also well illustrates how French perceptions of World War II have been altered by what a succession of governments, starting with that of General Charles de Gaulle in 1944, saw as a need to restore French pride after the occupation.

In practice, the stage was set for the liberation of Paris when American forces punched out of Normandy around Aug. 8, 1944, and quickly advanced towards the capital. By then, General Leclerc had landed 16,000 Free French in Normandy and was authorized by Allied commanders to enter Paris first.

Even this version, though, fails to take into account the initial reluctance of both Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt to allow General de Gaulle to play any role in D-Day. From his exile in London, the general blocked an Allied plan to place France under military occupation and insisted on restoring French administration.

But he was not permitted to set foot in

France until June 14 — two days after Churchill visited the front — and this merely deepened his determination to underline his independence from both London and Washington.

More than anyone, then, it was General de Gaulle who fed the myth that most French were in the Resistance and only a handful of traitors — some 10,000 were executed — collaborated with the enemy.

Mr. Mitterrand, who worked for Vichy before joining the Resistance in 1942, has often questioned the purpose of reopening old wounds and has urged the French to look forward, above all to a united Europe founded on the new alliance between the historical enemies, France and Germany.

German leaders were not invited to the ceremonies, but Mr. Mitterrand would have liked Chancellor Helmut Kohl to be here as a symbol that this is indeed the past. As a gesture to Germany, he has invited German troops belonging to a European army corps to march down the Champs-Élysées on July 14, Bastille Day, this year.

D-Day and Overlord, Neptune and Bolero

New York Times Service

The Allied invasion of France was an extraordinary endeavor, but the expression "D-Day" has a rather ordinary history. The term had been used long before June 6, 1944.

D-Day originally meant nothing more than the day on which an envisioned military operation would be started.

Phrases using repetitive initials go back at least as far as World War I and may have first been used in a Sept. 7, 1918, field order of the Allied Expeditionary Force involving the campaign at the St. Mihiel salient in France. "The First Army will attack at H-Hour on D-Day," the order read.

Because the Normandy invasion was such a momentous operation — the day of all days, so to speak — the phrase D-Day became associated with it.

The invasion also spawned numerous code names. The overall plan was called Overlord, a Churchill touch. The seaborne assault was Operation Neptune. The buildup in Britain was Bolero.

The American beaches were Omaha and Utah, the British beaches Gold and Sword, the Canadian beach Juno.

The artificial harbors set down off the beaches were known as Mulberryes.

There was even a code name for something that never existed. This was Fortitude South, an Allied scheme in which a mythical army, supposedly under General George S. Patton, was simulated in southeastern England by dummy landing craft, inflatable rubber tanks and phony wireless communications.

The idea was to convince the German commanders that the invasion could well come at Calais — across the narrowest part of the English Channel — so that tens of thousands of German troops would be kept on guard there, far from Normandy.

It worked, helping make June 6, 1944, the biggest D-Day of them all.

North Korea Links Sanctions and War

By T. R. Reid

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — North Korea turned up the rhetorical heat once again in the dispute over its nuclear research facilities, warning Monday that international sanctions against it would "mean war."

In a broadcast from Pyongyang that was recorded in Tokyo, North Korea's state-run press agency, KCNA, said that "sanctions are immediately a war, and war is merciless." If sanctions are imposed, the message said, the result would be "the survival or ruin of the 70 millions" living on the Korean Peninsula.

South Korea, a Western-allied democracy, has about 45 million people, and the Communist dictatorship of North Korea has a population about half as big.

For more than a year now, North Korea's government has veered wildly back and forth between condoning and belligerence toward the United States and its allies.

Analysts say this may reflect a deliberate effort to confuse opponents. On the other hand, it may reflect an ongoing policy battle within the North Korean regime.

As evidence that the North Koreans are divided among themselves, a development official representing the United Nations was left cooling his heels in Tokyo on Monday after Pyongyang abruptly denied an entry visa that the official had been promised weeks ago.

The UN official had been invited to visit Pyongyang by one senior figure in the North Korean government. But when he was ready to

board a plane as scheduled this weekend, another branch of North Korea's government abruptly canceled his entry permit.

This kind of internal squabbling within the isolated North Korean regime demonstrates how difficult it may be to work out an agreement on the nuclear dispute.

Top officials of Japan's government, meanwhile, met Monday to consider whether to impose a financial embargo against North Korea even without a formal UN call for sanctions.

The Japanese have promised to go along with any UN embargo. But UN action seems dubious now because China is unwilling to support it. That led Washington to propose that the United States, Japan, and South Korea form an ad-hoc alliance to approve their own sanctions.

Japan's foreign minister, Koji Kakizawa, said last week that Tokyo may move to sanctions against North Korea under the three-country axis without a UN order. This comment produced a mild opposition from the political left, which has traditionally supported North Korea. But the response was so muted that Japan may be willing to go along with a three-country embargo.

The chief step for Japan, if it did agree to sanctions, would be to outlaw cash deliveries from Japan to North Korea. At present, Japanese residents carry an estimated \$600 million or more each year to North Korea. A ban on these transfers would cut Pyongyang's most lucrative source of hard currency.

Japan has put together a 10-point package of economic sanctions it may impose on the North. The ban on cash transfers is the most serious element.

The plan also calls for limits on flights from Japan to North Korea, restrictions on sports and cultural exchange, and tight limits on export of "dual use" items that have both civilian and military uses. But these points would ban things that rarely happen now anyway.

Japanese officials said they would still prefer to have a UN sanctions resolution before putting their own sanctions regime into place.

North Yemen Declares a Cease-Fire

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN'A, Yemen — Northern Yemen on Monday announced a unilateral cease-fire in its month-old civil war with the secessionist south in compliance with last week's United Nations resolution.

"We have informed the secretary-general of the United Nations and the secretary-general of the Arab League that a cease-fire will start from midnight tonight," the northern foreign minister, Mohammed Saleh Bassandwah, said.

"It's an open-ended cease-fire," he told reporters. "We are abiding by the United Nations resolution."

The resolution was adopted Wednesday by the Security Council. It called for an immediate cease-fire in the war, which broke out between northern and southern Yemeni forces on May 5, and the sending of a fact-finding mission.

"The cease-fire will last until the other side ceases to abide by it," Mr. Bassandwah said. "Then I don't think it will be possible for us to stop our people."

The minister said San'a made the cease-fire offer before Gulf Arab states issued a statement on the Yemeni war on Sunday. They said

they would push for action against any side that failed to heed the UN truce call.

Referring to the southerners, Mr. Bassandwah said, he thought that the statement by the Gulf Arab states would "encourage the mutineers."

"We will enforce it as far as we are concerned," he said, noting that the reaction of the "mutineers" was uncertain.

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Northern and southern Yemen, which merged to form a united state in 1990, have been at war with each other since May 4. Southern leaders, accusing the north of trying to annex the south under the cover of unity, announced on May 21 that the south was breaking away to form a new state.

The north says the southern leaders are rebels against the legitimate government of Yemen.

(AP, AFP, Reuters)

Government Force Counterattacks in Rwanda

The Associated Press

KIGALI, Rwanda — Government forces launched a major counterattack in southern Rwanda, their first big offensive since the conflict resumed two months ago, a UN official said Monday.

Major Jean-Guy Plante of the Canadian Army, a spokesman for the 450-man United Nations force in Rwanda, said that "obviously they want to push back" the whole of the Rwandan Patriotic Front forces from the south.

He said the army's mortar attack

on a UN flight carrying an Italian delegation Sunday at the Kigali airport may have been part of the overall plan to boost the morale of government troops.

Two shells exploded around the plane just after it arrived, and the UN issued a strong protest. The plane was forced to leave without unloading passengers or cargo, but there were no injuries.

Major Plante said there had been heavy fighting about 20 kilometers north of Kigali, but had no details.

Fighting has been intense around the city of Gitearama, the provisional seat of the Hutu-dominated Rwandan government. The Tutsi-led rebels captured the nearby town of Kabagayi last week, but rebel forces there were still coming under shell fire from government positions in Gitearama.

Major General Romeo Dallaire, the Canadian who commands UN forces in Rwanda, said cease-fire talks between the government military forces and the rebels would resume Wednesday.

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OPINION

How to Kill
A Passion
To Govern

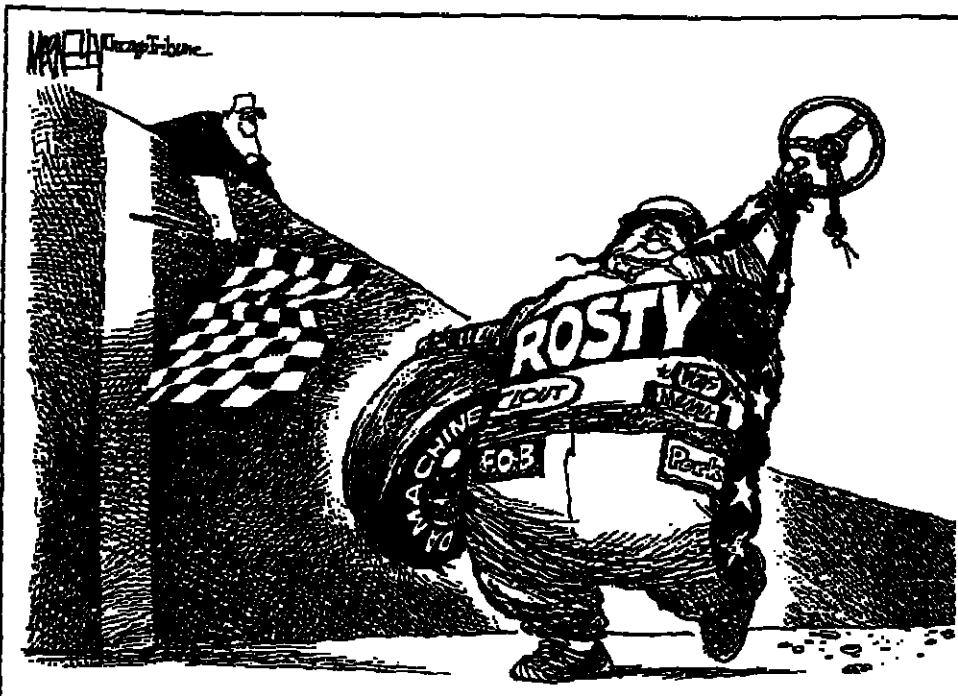
By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — I have recently been pondering the source of the genuine sadness that has affected almost everyone in official Washington at the stinging, 17-count indictment a federal prosecutor has brought against Representative Dan Rostenkowski.

The indictment is a chamber of horrors of alleged kickbacks, chicanery, fraud and embezzlement of public funds, totaling the government says, at least half-a-million dollars. After reading it, you could see why Mr. Rostenkowski's ace criminal attorney urged him to plea bargain. The Ways and Means chairman and Illinois Democrat says he is innocent and will fight the case in court.

Outside Washington and perhaps Chicago, the reaction, as conveyed by news reports, is that one more Capitol Hill sleaze has gotten his comeuppance. But here in the city where Mr. Rostenkowski worked for the last 35 years, the reaction is more of tears than of anger. Maybe that's just a reflection of the stunted moral character many citizens impute to the capital. I prefer to think that it is Washington's appreciation of the rarity of people like Mr. Rostenkowski who have a passion not just to win elections but to govern.

Whatever else Mr. Rostenkowski may be, he is not one of those blood-drained, media-wise political mannequins who doesn't know what he thinks about an issue until he has



talked to his pollster. As a public official, he loves heavy lifting.

Since becoming chairman of Ways and Means in 1981, Mr. Rostenkowski has helped three presidents do their best work on behalf of the country. (It did not matter to him that two of the presidents were Republicans; he liked them both personally and, even if he hadn't, the needs of the country would have impelled him to do what he did.)

He was vital in passing the Tax Reform Act of 1986, the landmark achievement of Ronald Reagan's second term and maybe the best tax bill of modern times. Four years later, his speeches saying that both tax hikes and spending cuts were necessary to curb runaway deficits prodded George Bush into serious negotiations on a budget deal. Although President Bush later

repudiated the agreement, it was an effective act of statesmanship.

With Bill Clinton in the White House, Mr. Rostenkowski was his lieutenant in both of the big, successful fights of the first year: the budget and economic plan and the approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement. He was busting his tail trying to get Mr. Clinton's health care bill out of Ways and Means semi-intact, when he was vital in passing the Tax Reform Act of 1986, the landmark achievement of Ronald Reagan's second term and maybe the best tax bill of modern times. Four years later, his speeches saying that both tax hikes and spending cuts were necessary to curb runaway deficits prodded George Bush into serious negotiations on a budget deal. Although President Bush later

repudiated the agreement, it was an effective act of statesmanship. No capital ever has a surplus of politicians with those qualities. Mr. Rostenkowski is a warrior, someone who is willing to take on tough fights, who knows when to compromise and how to win. Seeing him brought down — even by what are alleged to be his own weaknesses — is a sorrow.

The Washington Post.

Those Days in Rome That Will Never End

By Ivo John Lederer

RECOLLECTIONS of a great moment in my life, beginning in late afternoon, June 3, 1944:

I have not gone into the streets of Rome all day and am aching to do so. I know better. It won't be safe. The Germans are pulling out. We are glued to the lace curtain, through which we watch troop carriers, an occasional shiny staff

1944 ITALY 1994

car, standard and all, a light tank now and then.

The heavy ones have already moved north, leaving the pavement of the Viale dei Partigiani a mess. The few officers on the street cars look very smart. The soldiers in vehicles and those walking on the opposite side of the Partigiani look tired. And fierce.

8 P.M. Daylight is turning to night. There is an odd air about the street. Some German soldiers, in twos and threes, are walking slowly on the other side, carrying arms and light equipment. My father whispers, "They are from special units — probably training buildings."

Two boys emerge from the building opposite. A German grabs one — about my age, 13 — by the scruff of his neck, puts a satchel in his hands to make him carry it north, toward the Tiber. The boy tries to object, gets a kick in the rear and moves on, stumbling.

The other boy runs back into the building. My mother pulls me away from the window.

10 P.M. No one out there. Nothing. Are the Germans gone? Are the Allies on their way?

My Jewish family has been waiting for this day since we narrowly escaped the Ustasas and Nazis in Yugoslavia in June 1941, through two years of internment in northern Italy and the endless eight months of hiding in the apartment of an Italian friend in Rome.

We have false Italian identity cards, but my parents have not ventured out much because of their foreign accents. Nor has my sister, because she is 18, and some German or Italian could get nasty ideas.

My father sometimes has gone out after dark to sell something on the black market. My mother has gone to the market to buy what could be gotten without ration cards, like turnips, which I hate.

I speak Italian very well and go to a Catholic school off the Piazza

di Spagna — something my father arranged with the Vatican. Every second day or so, my sister and I go with buckets to fetch water from a pump a block away. The lines sometimes are very long.

2 A.M., June 4. An eerie silence out there in the dark. When will they come? Hurry up! For weeks, we have listened for the distant sounds of artillery from the advancing Axis front. When we hear nothing, we know the Allies are being driven back. By now, everyone is a nervous wreck.

5 A.M. We close the window, on our feet. Daylight is beginning to break through the darkness. Outside, nothing. Then, with the speed of lightning, an incredible noise.

An open truck whizzes by, filled with wild-looking men wearing bandoliers, some without shirts, several shouting Italian and red flags, all swirling. "Roma è Libera! Viva l'Italia! Abbasso il Fascismo!" The Partisans. Within seconds, the truck is out of sight. I look up at my parents. They are tense.

5:30 A.M. Suddenly, the strangest apparition I have ever seen: a jeep, rolling down the Partigiani at a leisurely pace. A driver; next to him a British soldier, behind them, an enormous man with a black beard, a turban on his head; next to him, another soldier, bandaged.

A zoo, I think to myself. I focus on the jeep. A metal box on four wheels, as if from an Erector set. These can't be the famous Allies, not in a cheap toy like that. "We are going to lose the war," I declare. My parents smile.

Early morning. A deep droning rumble, like an approaching drum roll, begins to be heard from the direction of the Piazza Venezia, to our left. We crane our necks, all four faces flush to the panes.

The avenue is empty. The rumbling grows louder and louder. Moments later, the procession begins, a parade of vehicles to blow the mind: jeeps, troop carriers, armed vehicles, closed military cars.

"The Americans," my parents whisper. Their eyes are moist. The four of us embrace, for a long long time. I don't believe what I see. Heavy tanks on long flatbeds with rubber wheels, towed by trucks. Soldiers on all over the tanks. Broad smiles, a V-sign on every hand.

"Now I am sure we'll win the

war." "Oh?" "If the Americans are so caring and rich to put their tanks on beds with rubber wheels, not to ruin the streets of Rome, we'll win! Now I know. Can I go out now?"

Peals of laughter. My mother and my sister are weeping from happiness. The avenue is invaded by striking humanity. I run off into the crowd. Girls kissing soldiers, everyone embracing everyone else.

Some men shout "Down with Fascism!" they spit on the pavement. Several remove their Fascist Party lapel pins and throw them down. I pick one up, put it in my pocket and turn to catch the chocolate, chewing gum and cigarettes (for my parents) the GIs are giving the crowd. This day never ends.

June 6. Word of D-Day and the Normandy landings spreads. Still exhilarated by the liberation of Rome, I am back out into the fray to celebrate this second special day!

Late July. My family and I sail for America. A few years later, I become an American citizen and add John as my middle name. It symbolizes the transition from the Old World to the New.

June 2, 1994. I have just returned to New York from a business trip to Rome. In my home, I open a small box of childhood mementos. It's still there: the little enameled Fascist pin I picked up on the Partigiani 50 years ago.

The writer is director of the global business policy council of A. T. Kearney, a management consulting firm in New York. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

'To the Brink of Disaster'

The following are excerpts from an editorial entitled "A War on Two Fronts" that appeared in The New York Times on June 7, 1944:

IT WAS NEVER, of course, going to be like this. If Hitler, the man of a thousand certainties, was more certain of one thing than of all the others, it was that he was not going to repeat the monstrous mistake of his predecessors in 1914 and get himself involved simultaneously in a war on two fronts. It was to be one nation at a time — even, where necessary, one bite of one nation at a time. In fact, the German people were led to suppose at first that it was to be wholly a bloodless conquest.

All that it cost them was the loss of a little butter and free speech, and this was more than compensated by the full employment brought by their tremendous armament program, by the smart click of heels, the dash and color of uniforms and ribbons, by fascinating new toys, marvelous tanks and airplanes, by the growing might of Germany.

The machine was tried; it worked magnificently; it crushed a strong nation like Poland in a few weeks.

Then Hitler, having made his eastern flank secure, turned toward the west in the following spring to win victories even more dramatic over Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France, and to drive the British armies into the sea at Dunkerque.

After a vain effort to crush the British from the air, but convinced that they had been all but neutralized, he launched his sudden attack on Russia, once more with immense initial success.

What must be the thoughts of the German people today when they survey the consequences of their adventures? Their armies who marched so confidently into Russia have been nearly bled white; they have lost their Italian ally; they have been driven up the Italian peninsula and out of Rome; they are harassed by guerrillas in Yugoslavia; their Fortress Europe consists mainly of people who have taken and wait the moment to rise against them; from the skies death daily pours upon them and levels their cities.

And now, at last, the nightmare that has haunted them for years has become a reality. In spite of everything they have done — they are once more fighting on two fronts. But it is not merely two fronts as in World War I. They are attacked this time not merely from the east and from the west but from the south. In this three-dimensional war they are attacked from the skies. What was to have been a march to world conquest and to glory has led them to the brink of a disaster so great they can only look into the black abyss and not yet see to the bottom of it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Victory of Civil Society

Thank you for John Ausland's opinion column, "There Were Germans in Normandy, and Some Lie There Still" (May 18). Fifty years have passed since the D-Day landings that brought the beginning of the end of World War II. For those of us not yet born when the conflict took place, it certainly seems to be the time to put personal hatred aside, rejoice in the vic-

tory of civil society and show respect for the many brave soldiers.

BRIAN CARLSON, Madrid.

Regarding the report "Clinton in Normandy: A Tricky Act on the World Stage" (May 23) by Ann Devroy and John F. Harris:

The writers open their article by saying that President Bill Clinton would face a daunting challenge at the 50th anniversary of the Nor-

mandy invasion, that is, "to honor one of history's great military victories as a president who avoided military service and protested against the nation's last lengthy war." But this raises questions that are inappropriate and undignified in the context of the Normandy ceremonies.

Most Americans protested the Vietnam War, just as the president did. On June 6, the world honored the supreme sacrifice by so many

for a just cause. It was fitting and proper for Bill Clinton to be there.

BERNARD W. POIRIER, Paris.

I have just returned from Florence and a visit to the nearby cemetery for U.S. servicemen, which is in beautiful shape. It is good to know that servicemen who died in other theaters of war are not forgotten.

B. W. FOGG, Ware, England.

GENERAL NEWS

VETS: A Thousand Tales to Tell

Continued from Page 1

knows the exact time he came ashore on D-Day. It was 1512, he said, 3:12 P.M., because that was when his watch stopped when it went into the water.

"We were jumping overboard," he said. "A man jumps into the water never knowing if he'll ever come up. We swam in with a life-line, 60 of us came in on an LCI and 12 of us made it."

The other day, Mr. McConas and some of his friends went to a village ceremony and schoolchildren sang to the old soldiers.

"They sang 'My Buddy,' of all things," he said. "How could they possibly know?"

Mr. McConas talked of his admiration for Major General Clarence Huebner, commander of the 1st Infantry Division, and for Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt Jr., assistant commander of the 4th Infantry Division, who hit Utah Beach with his men and discovered they had landed in the wrong place because of strong currents. General Roosevelt told them, "We'll start the war from right here."

"There were dead bodies," Mr. McConas said, "wounded men, wrecked vehicles everywhere, you've never seen anything like it, the water rushed in, blood-red. It was beyond comprehension, and I just don't want to talk about it."

Charles Wilkinson, a British rifleman, came to Normandy at the age of 22 from Leeds in Yorkshire, a hard-bitten place with a tough fighting tradition stretching back to the Wars of the Roses.

But when he landed on Gold Beach, near Arromanches, on D-Day, he recalled, he was as terrified as most other people were. The water was already tinged with blood, even though he was in one of the lead companies. Bodies were floating past, face down.

"But once the doors of the landing craft fell open, you just ran and prayed," he said. "The orders were that if you were with your brother and he got shot, you left him and just kept going."

Raymond Moon, now living in retirement in Florida, saw the same sort of thing on Omaha, a few miles to the west of Gold.

"We didn't expect a cakewalk, but hell, it was terrible," he said. "There were bodies everywhere. Even before we landed, we could see it was chaos. We had been in a landing craft for more than two hours, and we were all seashell. Lots of guys drowned just trying to get to the beach."

Don Peckack, one of the first of the little band of Rangers to reach the top of the sheer 120-foot rock face at Pointe du Hoc in the most famous small-unit action of D-Day, did it again on Sunday. He scrambled up the cliff in a Ranger helmet and old black jeans, none the worse for wear except for a scrape on his right hand.

Now 72, still farming in Ellis-

worth, Wisconsin, he attributed the cut to "sensitive skin."

"It was no big deal at the time," he said of the climb that others have hailed as a military epic. "When you're 20, nothing bothers you. We thought the 225 of us could win the whole war."

□

Even before the Rangers reached their goal, a small force of British infantrymen landed in six fragile Horsa gliders near a bridge across the Caen Canal. Almost before the German defenders awoke to what was afoot, the bridge was in British hands, cutting a vital German reinforcement route.

But there, too, said the men who led the attack, Major John Howard, now 82, "everybody was very, very scared."

"When you're coming in what we all called a wooden coffin and you don't know where you are going to land, and it's in the middle of the night, you expect to be scared," he said. "But we were all bloody glad to get here, and all we wanted to do was get rid of Hitler."

R. WAPPLE JR. and MAUREEN DOWD

NORMANDY: 50 Years Ago, Allied Soldiers 'Saved the World'

Continued from Page 1

well as survivors of the French Resistance. "It was the world's freedom."

With nine troop formations, each representing a country involved in what the French call "Jour J," standing in the dark sand behind him, Mr. Mitterrand said: "June 6, 1944, sent a signal. It meant that though nothing was yet won, everything was possible."

The president also played host at a luncheon at the Prefecture in Caen, a city of churches all but destroyed by Allied artillery and bombs as the ground forces drove south and east out of the beachheads. Kings and queens, presidents and a grand duke were there.

But Monday belonged to those who were here at the start.

Their mood was bittersweet. As the British hero the Duke of Wellington once observed, victory in war is only marginally better than defeat, because even the victors must bury their dead.

In an uncommon moment when a female soldier played "Taps" and at other emotive moments in the various ceremonies, which began at dawn and finished just before dawn, the old soldiers dabbed at their eyes or gulped. Though mostly in their 70s and 80s, many were their uniforms, let out for the occasion, including a former sergeant, his chest full of medals, who also wore a red, white and blue Indian war bonnet. Others limped in wheelchairs, parkas and great coats.

They hugged each other, took strolls on the beach, sitting down to rest on the steep climb back up to the dunes where the Germans dug in their gun positions, and, of course, they told war stories.

One of the great figures of the fighting on Omaha Beach, Captain Joseph Dawson, introduced Mr. Clinton here. It was he, having concluded that "there was nothing I could do at that beach except die," who led the shattered remnants of his company up the bluff, achieving the first breakout of the day on that savagely contested strand.

"Those soldiers," the president said, "knew that staying put meant certain death. But they were also driven by the voice of free will



American veterans watching the D-Day anniversary ceremonies Monday at Utah Beach.

and responsibility, nurtured in Sunday schools, town halls and smelting baseball games."

As Mr. Clinton neared the end of his speech, the sun burst through after a day unseasonably like that of the great battle that raged here, bone-chillingly foggy and misty. He then walked down to the beach with a nimble group of veterans, standing with them in a circle for a brief moment of prayer, then strolling off by himself and stopping pensively, apparently to search for a seashell.

A persistent Clinton critic, Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, who was one of 23 senators here, said afterward: "That was a very impressive speech. He said the young men saved the world. That was exactly right, because Adolf Hitler was ready to win."

Another familiar Capitol Hill figure, Representative Sam M. Gibbons of Florida, a Democrat in line to succeed Dan Rostenkowski as chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, was here as a veteran. A captain in the 101st Airborne Division, he was one of the first to land behind enemy lines in the predawn darkness. He jumped with two cans of Schlitz beer stuffed into his gas mask and drank them with a friend, leaving the cans as a monument in the middle of a road.

D-Day was gigantic, involving 10,500 aircraft, 175,000 ground troops, 2,200 gliders, 4,000 landing craft, 10,000 tons of bombs. John Mason Brown, the drama critic, watched apprehensively from the cruiser Augusta as the grandiose assault began, the "mighty endeavor," as Franklin D. Roosevelt called it the next day, "to preserve our civilization and to set free a suffering humanity."

Later, Mr. Brown wrote: "Seen through binoculars, the shore is an ambly in turmoil. The fearful dent has been made in Hitler's armor."

Fighting was fierce, but by the end of the day it was clear that the Allies would not be dislodged. The Allies had vaulted the Channel, something Napoleon and Hitler had only dreamed of. To Dwight D. Eisenhower, their commander, the day's accomplishments showed "what free men will do rather than slaves."

At Pointe du Hoc on Monday morning, the president recalled the feat of Lieutenant Colonel James E. Rudder and his 224 men, who captured the cliff-top stronghold using ladders and grappling hooks supplied by the London Fire Department. One of them, Ken Bargmann of Kensington, Maryland, was there with him, along with his son and his grandson.

This was the spot where President Ronald Reagan made his amazing speech 10 years ago. If Mr. Clinton did not match him, he did well enough to avoid invidious comparisons, calling the Rangers in one passage "the tip of a spear that the Free World had spent years sharpening, a spear they began on this morning in 1944 to plunge into the heart of the Nazi empire."

With the wind fluffing his hair and wisps of fog blowing past, with barbed wire still surrounding the position and German blockhouses clearly evident, the president quoted from the diary that Anne Frank was keeping in Amsterdam: "It's no exaggeration to say that all Amsterdam, all Holland, yes, the whole west coast of Europe talks about the invasion day and night, debates about it, makes bets about it and hopes. I have the feeling friends are approaching."

Next, at Utah Beach, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Mitterrand took part in a joint French-American event, more formal than most of the others, with the leaders walking down two long parallel straight lines, past flags heavily laden with battle streamers.

General Orwin Clark Talbot, who introduced Mr. Clinton at Utah, had his ship sunk under him on D-Day but survived. He recalled looking up and seeing what seemed like endless lines of airplanes, "a thousand planes at once, I thought," and speculating that he could almost walk back to southern England on their wings.

When it was over, Alexander Bink, 68, of New York City and Miami, talked a little about his dangerous D-Day work as a member of the 191st Combat Engineers, removing mines and beach obstacles. Then, standing erect on a dune, scanning the crowd, he said: "It was a quite a day. I'm proud to have been part of it."

JAPAN: Baseball Is Striking Out

Continued from Page 1

million the previous season. So far this year attendance has declined 7 percent. But major league officials say the situation is more serious than those numbers indicate.

"It's not just the numbers that worry me, but the fact that now the cheap tickets sell well and the expensive seats are empty," said Toshiyuki Inai, head of sales for the Nippon Ham Fighters, a team owned by a meat-packing company and one of the teams Mr. Shoji was watching. "Until recently, it was the opposite. The expensive tickets always sold first."

Another ominous sign can be seen in the use of sports celebrities in Japanese advertising, said Keiya Sasaki, author of a recent study of the declining popularity of baseball and director of sports marketing at Dentsu Inc., Japan's largest advertising agency. For years, golfers were the most popular, with baseball players a strong second.

But this year, he said, soccer players went from sixth to first. Baseball players remain second, but most of those who pitch beer and the other products are retired greats.

"That's one of our biggest problems, the lack of real star players now," said Keiji Osawa, the Nippon manager. "Look at a television commercial and the soccer players are all young guys. But when there are baseball players, it's all the oldies. I feel a crisis is developing here."

The only crisis for the soccer league is trying to satisfy demand. Sony, the giant consumer products company, runs a chain of more than 200 stores that sell J-League merchandise, from T-shirts to cigarette lighters. They are already doing hundreds of millions of dollars of business a year.

There is general agreement on baseball's problems: the games are too long, more than three hours on average; the action is too slow; and tickets are too expensive, generally costing \$25 to \$60.

Soccer games take less than two hours, the action is constant, and tickets are much cheaper.

"But people have to remember that baseball and soccer are totally different sports," said Hiromori Kawashima, president of the Central League. "Some people describe soccer as being more like a rock concert. Well, baseball is more like kabuki. There are lots of intervals when you can think about things."

Ken Mochizuki, 19, who wore a heavy steel chain around his neck and a gauzy shirt that was held together with rows of safety pins, was making a racket with a plastic bullhorn and watching the Nippon Ham Fighters take a beating from the Chiba Lotte Marines.

He said that he had come only because a friend had given him the tickets and that he preferred the livelier atmosphere at soccer games.

Whether teen-agers like Mr. Mochizuki are, in fact, more individualistic than their parents is a matter of heated debate here. But it is clear that younger Japanese at least like the idea of self-expression that soccer symbolizes to them.

Mr. Sasaki, who did the baseball study, said he agreed. "They need not just to promote stars in baseball, but to raise up players with strong personal characteristics," he said. "And there shouldn't be too much meddling by coaches. That would be really new."

KIM: Ominous Shadow

Continued from Page 1

in the Bush and Clinton administrations to believe that the bomb was a bargaining chip, a view supported by the North's grand plans for free trade zones, new factories and joint ventures with the Japanese.

But there has always been a minority view, one that seems more credible now, that the bomb — or the ambiguity over whether one exists — is less useful as a chip than as an insurance policy against German-style unification.

"The bomb," Andrew Mack, a Korea expert at the Australian National University, wrote recently, "offers the North a relatively low-cost strategic equalizer against its many enemies, and forces the rest of the world to take it seriously."

Mr. Mack's view seemed to be echoed in separate studies last year by the Central Intelligence Agency and its South Korean counterpart. Both concluded that no amount of negotiation would convince the North to abandon its nuclear project — but also that sanctions would not prove effective.

The North has survived for so long on so little, many experts say, that deprivation alone cannot seriously weaken the government.

"How do you isolate the world's most isolated country?" a top adviser to the South Korean president asked a few months ago. "The truth is, it can't be done."

One complication in measuring the likely impact of economic sanctions is that North Korea publishes virtually no economic statistics. But estimates by American and South Korean intelligence agencies, and anecdotal accounts from recent visitors and defectors, make clear that the economy's slide has turned into a plummet.

The country's gross domestic product has not posted an increase since 1989, just as the Cold War ended. According to South Korean estimates, it declined 5.2 percent in 1991, 7.6 percent in 1992 and, by most accounts, even faster last year. More than half of the country's factories are believed to be idle. Grain production was cut by at least a third, because of a particularly poor harvest.

After years of denying that economic troubles existed, the North conceded last December that it needed a drastic new approach. Kim Il Sung publicly abandoned his commitment to the heavy industry symbols of a Stalinist economy. Instead, he announced three new industrial priorities: agriculture, light industry and foreign trade.

The last category, the one most susceptible to sanctions, accounted for only \$2.4 billion last year, mostly with three countries: China, Japan and Russia. But the statistics do not take into account barter between North Koreans and ethnic Koreans living just across the Chinese border, and that would be virtually impossible to stop, even under strict sanctions.

Kim Il Sung publicly abandoned his commitment to the heavy industry symbols of a Stalinist economy. Instead, he announced three new industrial priorities: agriculture, light industry and foreign trade.

The identity of the hijacker was not initially revealed.

China and Taiwan have conducted extensive negotiations over how to contend with the increasing number of hijackings from China to Taiwan, where judicial authorities have been handing down 10-year jail terms to hijackers in hopes of deterring air piracy.

2 More Killed in Pakistan

The Associated Press

KARACHI, Pakistan — Snipers shot and killed two people on Monday in violence between Islamic sects that has left eight people dead in four days.

The Child Is Father of His Art

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — At the end of this week of solemn remembrance, a new monument will be unveiled. One hundred fifty thousand names of France's youth are inscribed on a steel totem pole to be installed Sunday at the Grande Arche de la Defense, to the west of Paris.

"France has enough monuments to the dead — this one celebrates the living — to show that you do not have to die to be a hero," says Jean-Charles de Castelbajac, whose idea it was to design the dramatic aluminum structure with its roll call of names. Young people were invited to contribute their names to their local *mairies*, or town halls, to support Castelbajac's project to give inspiration and a sense of worth to a new generation that had grown up with war memorials.

It is a typically heroic flourish from fashion's d'Arnyan — a designer who has spent two decades jousting with inventive ideas. The marquis de Castelbajac, whose idea it was to design the dramatic aluminum structure with its roll call of names. Young people were invited to contribute their names to their local *mairies*, or town halls, to support Castelbajac's project to give inspiration and a sense of worth to a new generation that had grown up with war memorials.

His flag-bright colors are hoisted on everything he designs: canvas coats and tunic sweaters; Louis XVI chairs with their medallion backs in brilliant primary colors; lamps like soaring arrows from Robin Hood's bow. The Paris boutique he opened on Place Saint-Sulpice last month has bright, childish designs in a setting that contains a medieval angel and a photograph of the designer wearing a suit of chain-mail armor in homage to Joan of Arc.

Castelbajac, a boarding school boy who dreamed of sleeping on the battlefields of Azincourt, intended to follow his hero, Hannibal, and become a soldier. Even when he made clothes for Farah Fawcett in 1980 and created in 1974 some of fashion's first jogging suits and down coats, he did not seem the typical fashion designer. And, indeed, he is not. His personal brief seems to be to bring his imagination to dozens of different projects, from the costumes for Offenbach's "La Belle Helene" that had its premiere in Zurich last month, to the edition of Madame Figaro magazine under his direction that will be published Saturday.

"All these projects have come together: they are not really fashion, but through the mirror I do many different things," says Castelbajac. There is also a book, published last year, his glossy pages showing not just Castelbajac's fashions, furniture and his home with its collec-

tion of contemporary paintings. There are also his striking, naive, childlike drawings that give a graphic quality to his creations. Crenellated castles, crowns, animals, wigs, his fetish angels and childish letters interspersed with explanatory pictures are all drawn with the skill of an artistic adult but the imagination of a 6-year-old. The book is dedicated to his parents and to his sons, Guilhem and Louis-Marie, and carries this inscription from Cervantes: "Always hold the hand of the child you once were."

Castelbajac, 44, started his design career in 1970 with a blanket coat that has become one of his fashion signatures and successes. It was made from the dull beige striped blanket from his boarding school years. He openly admits that the spring of his work is the experience of being sent away to school at age 6 and that the ever-present blanket coats represent "something of Linus in me."

"It is my childish side," says Castelbajac of his irrepressible juvenalia. "I came from an institution where color was banned. I remember when my father came to see me in his red Jaguar. Color for me came to be associated with moments of happiness. And color gives happiness. Remember that it is in fascist and Communist countries where people are not allowed color."

Castelbajac says that he is interested in creating "contemporary archaeology." That means taking things that are part of his own patrimony of Gascony (a region in southwestern France) or fashion's heritage, like the classic French Weston shoes, and giving them a modern spin, with a strong outline and brilliant primary color. He is doing the same for Andre Courreges, the designer whose futuristic space age clothes marked the 1960s. The collections he has produced for the house have successfully rejuvenated the original spirit.

"What interested me was to modernize Courreges," says Castelbajac, who created a moment of fashion emotion when he took his runway bow with an aging Courreges.

CASTELBAJAC says that his own clothes are difficult to date, presenting a problem for museum curators. "He is beyond fashion — outside it," says Marie-Claire Pauwels, the editor in chief of Madame Figaro, which gave Castelbajac carte blanche to create this week's issue. Previous guest editors have included the actresses Catherine Deneuve and Isabelle Adjani and the polymath designer Karl Lagerfeld, but Castelbajac has taken the task so seriously that he has even collaborated with advertisers to create ads in his own image. That means that Baccarat, Barclay's Bank and Hermès have guardian angels and medieval signs and symbols. In his

opening credo, the designer announces, "I would like to have lived in the Middle Ages," and arresting images include the Castelbajac clan enjoying an upper-crust picnic and heraldic pennants fluttering from the 11th-century castle that the designer is restoring.

"I have wanted to use Castelbajac for a long time — and this seemed to be the moment as we are coming out of a period of darkness and crisis," says Pauwels, whose magazine has a weekly circulation of 800,000. "I like his design universe. He is someone who has kept the imagination of a child. And he corresponds to Le Figaro because he is very French, closely linked to the Gascony region, which expresses French with panache, and, above all, he is modern."

FOR all its apparent childishness, Castelbajac's works have become collectibles (and not just by famous folk addicted to his blanket coats). In 1976 he started collaborating with artists by asking them to design the invitation cards to his shows. Sweeping hand-painted art images on simple dresses have become one of his fashion signatures. And he is close to artists, especially the Italian Ettore Sottsass, who has described Castelbajac as part of his "rainbow coalition" of color-conscious designers. Another close friend is the pop promoter turned performer Malcolm McLaren, whom Castelbajac met in London in the 1970s as a swing to Vivienne Westwood.

Unlike other wacky designers of his era, Castelbajac has succeeded in turning his talents into a business. Behind him is his mother, whose Limoges factory produces his clothes and who directs Ko and Co., the company that produces his less expensive line. In the 1970s he designed for the Italian company Max Mara, and his work now includes designs for Palladium shoes and Swatch watches. With strong links to Japan, and a steady development into other product areas, including menswear (with playful ties and funky sweaters worn even by Prince Charles), he has built a business worth 800 million francs (\$140 million), including licenses.

Prices in his store are not at the deluxe level: 4,800 francs for a jacket in tea-towel fabric; 250 francs for a cup with its handle inevitably shaped like an angel's wing; 15,000 francs for a cream canvas sofa with its cushions in bright primary colors. In his use of natural materials and his interest in craft, the designer was far ahead of the current feel for ecology.

"Color is my luxury — not gilt or rhinestones," says Castelbajac. "I went to a fashion festival earlier this year and everything looked so drab and post-nuclear. When people leave my collections they cannot help feeling optimistic. My colors are my flags."



Jean-Charles de Castelbajac's creations: left, Baccarat ad for Madame Figaro; above, heraldic and medieval motifs in clothes; below left, hand-painted Limoges plate, and "My Funny Valentine" chair.

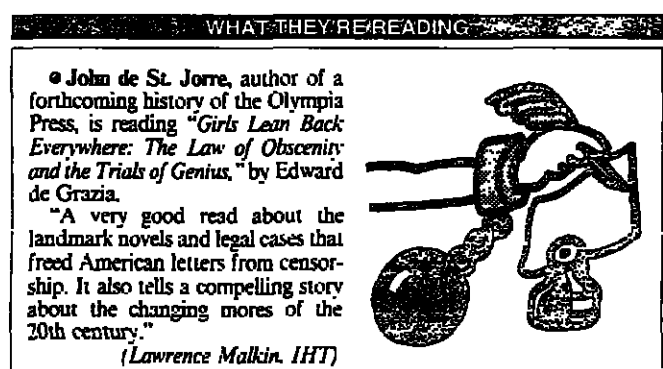
BOOKS

A TALENT FOR GENIUS: The Life and Times of Oscar Levant

By Sam Kashner and Nancy Schoenberger. 528 pages. \$25. Villard.

Reviewed by
Terry Teachout

AT various times in his life, Oscar Levant was known as a concert pianist, a radio quiz-show panelist, a successful author and a drug addict. He was George Gershwin's best friend and Arnold Schoenberg's best-known American pupil. His cyanide-tipped wisecracks ("I knew Doris Day before she became a virgin") were staple items in the gossip columns. Yet 22 years after his death, Levant is mainly remembered as Gene Kelly's sidekick in "An American in Paris." It's tempting to say that there is no justice in this world, at least until you read "A Talent for Genius," a new biography of Levant by Sam Kashner and Nancy Schoenberger, and realize that given the spectacular extent of his self-destructive behavior, Oscar Levant



is probably lucky to be remembered at all.

Born into a Clifford Odets-type Jewish ghetto family (cold father, smothering mother) in Pittsburgh in 1906, Levant was a child prodigy torn between the classics and musical comedy. An adolescent encounter with Gershwin sealed his fate: "I had never heard such fresh, brisk, unstudied, completely free and inventive playing." Levant went off to New York to make a living as a dance-band pianist and songwriter. His off-the-cuff remarks started turning up in Walter Winchell's column, and he soon

insinuated himself into Gershwin's circle of friends.

Levant's friendship with Gershwin had dire consequences for his fragile psyche: It left him convinced that his own gifts as a songwriter were too modest to be taken seriously. (Only one of his songs, the rueful "Blame It on My Youth," is still performed today.) Instead of trying to compete with Gershwin, Levant became a distinguished interpreter of his piano music. At the same time, Levant began to study composition with Schoenberg, producing a dozen long-forgotten concert works.

Levant's career took an unexpected turn in 1938 when he became a panelist on the popular radio program "Information, Please!" For the first time, his wisecracks reached a mass audience, making him a celebrity. Levant capitalized on his fame by writing a sharp-tongued memoir called "A Smattering of Ignorance" (the chapter on Gershwin is one of the shrewdest things ever written about the composer) and appearing in well-paid second-banana film roles carefully tailored to his sardonic persona.

Ironically, Levant's success on radio and in the movies also made it possible for him to have a career as a serious concert pianist. Promoters booked him on the assumption that he would draw huge crowds of moviegoers. "Information, Please!" listeners and lovers of Gershwin's music. Within a few years, he had become the highest-paid classical musician in America. But Levant was ill-suited to success. The manic-depressive tendencies that had long been obvious to his friends soon became full-blown, and the delicate balance of his life broke down completely in 1952 when he suffered a heart attack. A well-meaning doctor treated him with Demerol, a synthetic narcotic.

Levant immediately became addicted, spending the next few years shuttling in and out of mental institutions.

By 1955, he was washed-up both as a pianist and as a movie star. Three years later, Jack Paar booked Levant as a guest on the "Tonight" show, and he briefly returned to the spotlight, becoming the first of countless celebrities to talk about their psychiatric problems before a national audience: "My usual formal attire is black tie and straitjacket," Levant subsequently drifted into obscurity, dying in Los Angeles in 1972 after spending the last years of his life in semi-seclusion.

It's hard to find any kind of moral in the sad and squalid life of Levant, though a writer like Cyril Connolly might have turned it into a harrowing cautionary tale about the dangers of early promise. Kashner and Schoenberger are not on that level. "A Talent for Genius" is repetitious and underedited, and neither author is a musician, making it difficult for them to put Levant's professional career into perspective or comment usefully on his compositions. Still, Kashner and Schoenberger have ferreted out all the relevant facts (thanks in large part to Levant's long-suffering wife, June, who gave them access to his private papers).

"Someone once asked me where I lived," Oscar Levant wrote late in life, "and I said, 'On the periphery.'"

Outside of a half-dozen memorable one-liners and the shadow of a vivid personality that survives in his films, Levant left little behind: one good song, one amusing book, and wonderfully idiomatic recordings of Gershwin's piano music.

Terry Teachout, arts columnist of the New York Daily News, wrote this for The Washington Post.

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Herald Tribune

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CHESS

By Robert Byrne

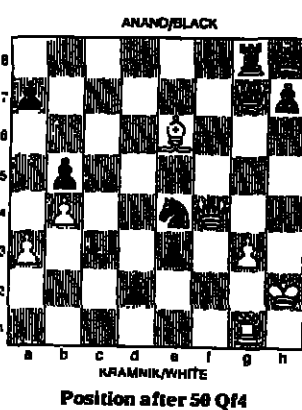
THE Professional Chess Association opened a new cycle of active chess grand prix tournaments, sponsored by the computer chip maker, Intel, in Moscow.

Vladimir Kramnik defeated the 18-year-old Russian grandmaster Vladimir Kramnik in the first two regulation games and the first tiebreak game, played at blitz tempo of five minutes for all moves, were drawn and he won the second tiebreak game.

In the decisive game, Kramnik plunged forward into a trap that cost him a pawn and Anand dragged him down to defeat with smooth running technique.

Against a King's Indian Attack that somewhat resembled a Closed Sicilian after 8 Nc3, Anand exchanged a bishop for a knight with 8...Bg4 9 h3 Bf3 10 Bf3 to keep a strong grip on the d4 square. Kramnik's 13 e3 Nd4 (13...Nce5? lets White win a piece with 14 f4) 14 ed opened the position but without any advantage to White. After 15 Nd5 Nb6, he strained to get something with 16 Ne7 Kh8, but here he should certainly have bailed out with 17 c3 Re8 Bg5 f6 19 cd Re7 20 Be3.

Instead, his 17 Bg5? let Anand cut off his knight exits with 17...Qd7! He could not retreat with



Position after 50 Qf4

his knight with 42...Nf6, there was no time for 43 Qb5 in view of 43...hg 44 f8 Rg8.

Anand's 44...Rc7 threatened 45...Re2, but after 45 Re1 Rc1 46 Re1 hg 47 f8 Rg8, his center pawns were overwhelmed. On 50 Qf4, he let them proceed with their deadly work by 50...e2! 51 Bg8 (51 Qe1/Q 52 Re1 Qg3 is annihilating) e1/Q.

After 52 Bg8 Qf2 53 Qf2 Nd2, Anand, already enormously ahead in material, was about to win even more with his threat to promote his passed d2 pawn. Kramnik gave up.

KING'S INDIAN ATTACK

White	Black	White	Black
1 Nf3	c5	28 h4	Ne7
2 Bb2	c4	29 Bg5	Qd7
3 O-O	Nc6	30 Bf3	Qc6
4 e4	O-O	31 Bg5	Qc6
5 d4	Nf6	32 Bg5	Qc6
6 Nc3	Bg4	33 Bg5	Qc6
7 Bf3	Bf3	34 Bg5	Qc6
8 Bg4	Bf3	35 Bg5	Qc6
9 h3	Bf3	36 Bg5	Qc6
10 Bf3	Bf3	37 Bg5	Qc6
11 Bg4	Bf3	38 Bg5	Qc6
12 Bf3	Bf3	39 Bg5	Qc6
13 Bg4	Bf3	40 Bg5	Qc6
14 Bf3	Bf3	41 Bg5	Qc6
15 Bg4	Bf3	42 Bg5	Qc6
16 Bf3	Bf3	43 Bg5	Qc6
17 Bg4	Bf3	44 Bg5	Qc6
18 Bf3	Bf3	45 Bg5	Qc6
19 Bg4	Bf3	46 Bg5	Qc6
20 Bf3	Bf3	47 Bg5	Qc6
21 Bg4	Bf3	48 Bg5	Qc6
22 Bf3	Bf3	49 Bg5	Qc6
23 Bg4	Bf3	50 Bg5	Qc6
24 Bf3	Bf3	51 Bg5	Qc6
25 Bg4	Bf3	52 Bg5	Qc6
26 Bf3	Bf3	53 Bg5	Qc6
27 Qd2	Q5	54 Resigns	

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Angola	0024-1000	Armenia	1-800-877-3000	Belgium	1-800-877-3000	Lebanon	177-100-0000
Argentina	0054-1000	Australia	1-800-877-3000	Bulgaria	1-800-877-3000	Lithuania	177-100-0000
Armenia	00375-1000	Canada	1-800-877-3000	China	1-800-877-3000	Malaysia	177-100-0000
Australia	0061-1000	Chile	1-800-877-3000	Czech Republic	1-800-877-3000	Mexico	177-100-0000
Austria	1-800-877-3000	Colombia	1-800-877-3000	Denmark	1-800-877-3000	Moldova	177-100-0000
Bahamas	1-800-877-3000	Costa Rica	1-800-877-3000	Egypt	1-800-877-3000	Montenegro	177-100-0000
Bahrain	1-800-877-3000	Croatia	1-800-877-3000	France	1-800-877-3000	Norway	177-100-0000
Bangladesh	1-800-877-3000	Cuba	1-800-877-3000	Germany	1-800-877-3000	Poland	177-100-0000
Barbados	1-800-877-3000	Cyprus	1-800-877-3000	Greece	1-800-877-3000	Romania	177-100-0000
Belize	1-800-877-3000	Denmark	1-800-877-3000	Hungary	1-800-877-3000	Slovakia	177-100-0000
Bermuda	1-800-877-3000	Ecuador	1-800-877-3000	Iceland	1-800-877-3000	Slovenia	177-100-0000
Bhutan	1-800-877-3000	El Salvador	1-800-877-3000	Ireland	1-800-877-3000	Spain	177-100-0000
Bolivia	1-800-877-3000	Equatorial Guinea	1-800-877-3000	Italy	1-800-877-3000	Sweden	177-100-0000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1-800-877-3000	Estonia	1-800-877-3000	Japan	1-800-877-3000	Switzerland	177-100-0000
Brazil	1-800-877-3000	Finland	1-800-877-3000	Korea	1-800-877-3000	Taiwan	177-100-0000
Bulgaria	1-800-877-3000	France	1-800-877-3000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-3000	Tanzania	177-100-0000
Burkina Faso	1-800-877-3000	Germany	1-800-877-3000	Kyrgyzstan	1-800-877-3000	Togo	177-100-0000
Burundi	1-800-877-3000	Greece	1-800-877-3000	Laos	1-800-877-3000	Tunisia	177-100-0000
Cambodia	1-800-877-3000	Hungary	1-800-877-3000	Latvia	1-800-877-3000	Turkey	177-100-0000
Cameroon	1-800-877-3000	Iceland	1-800-877-3000	Lithuania	1-800-877-3000	Ukraine	177-100-0000
Canada	1-800-877-3000	Ireland	1-800-877-3000	Malta	1-800-877-3000	United Kingdom	177-100-0000
Cape Verde	1-800-877-3000	Israel	1-800-877-3000	Moldova	1-800-877-3000	United States	177-100-0000
Casakhstan	1-800-877-3000	Italy	1-800-877-3000	Monaco	1-800-877-3000		
Cayman Islands	1-800-877-3000	Japan	1-800-877-3000	Norway	1-800-877-3000		
Czech Republic	1-800-877-3000	Korea	1-800-877-3000	Poland	1-800-877-3000		
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	Kazakhstan	1-800-877-3000	Romania	1-800-877-3000		
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	Kyrgyzstan	1-800-877-3000	Slovakia	1-800-877-3000		
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	Laos	1-800-877-3000	Slovenia	1-800-877-3000		
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	Latvia	1-800-877-3000	Spain	1-800-877-3000		
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	Lithuania	1-800-877-3000	Sweden	1-800-877-3000		
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	Malta	1-800-877-3000	Switzerland	1-800-877-3000		
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	Moldova	1-800-877-3000	Taiwan	1-800-877-3000		
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	Monaco	1-800-877-3000	Tanzania	1-800-877-3000		
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	Norway	1-800-877-3000	Togo	1-800-877-3000		
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	Poland	1-800-877-3000	Tunisia	1-800-877-3000		
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	Romania	1-800-877-3000	Turkey	1-800-877-3000		
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	Slovakia	1-800-877-3000	Ukraine	1-800-877-3000		
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	Slovenia	1-800-877-3000	United Kingdom	1-800-877-3000		
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	Spain	1-800-877-3000	United States	1-800-877-3000		
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	Sweden	1-800-877-3000				
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	Switzerland	1-800-877-3000				
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	Taiwan	1-800-877-3000				
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	Tanzania	1-800-877-3000				
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	Togo	1-800-877-3000				
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	Tunisia	1-800-877-3000				
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	Turkey	1-800-877-3000				
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	Ukraine	1-800-877-3000				
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	United Kingdom	1-800-877-3000				
Dominican Republic	1-800-877-3000	United States	1-800-877-3000				

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MARKET DIARY

Profit-Takers Nip Blue Chip Rally

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — A rally by blue-chip shares was clipped late in the Monday trading session by profit-takers, but small-capitalization shares were able to hold onto their gains.

The market was cheered by a rally on the bond market as interest

inflationary pressures and no incentive for the Fed to tighten credit," Mr. Metz said.

The rally in the bond markets lifted the price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond by 17/32 to 88 3/32. The yield fell to 7.22 percent from 7.27 percent on Friday.

Advancing issues outnumbered declines by about 11 to 7 on the New York Stock Exchange, while volume on the floor of the Big Board was tallied at 259,080,000 shares, down from 270,420,000 Friday.

SynTex led the NYSE most-active list, falling 1/4 to 23. The U.S. Federal Reserve Commission has apparently requested additional information involving Roche's \$34 share tender offer for SynTex.

Microsoft, meanwhile, led the Nasdaq most-active list, up 1 1/4 to 54 1/4.

PepsiCo dropped 1 1/4 to 34 1/4 after the shares were cut to "moderate outperformer" from "buy" at Goldman Sachs.

CompUSA Inc., the largest U.S. computer retailer, fell as much as 3 1/4 to 9 1/4 after it said it expected to report lower-than-expected sales and a possible loss for its fourth quarter, ending June 25.

(AP, Bloomberg)

U.S. Stocks

rates fell along with fears about inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 3.70 points lower at 3,768.52, while the Nasdaq Composite Index rose 1.05 points to 743.43. The Dow Jones index had been up more than 21 points early in the day.

"Investors have finally settled on a scenario whereby interest rates are about where they should be," said Bill Allyn, managing director at Jefferies & Co.

Michael Metz, investment strategist at Oppenheimer & Co., said Friday's mixed Labor Department report on unemployment helped market participants to the opinion that the economy is not growing as swiftly as in the first quarter.

"It seems we are still growing but at a slower pace, and that is an ideal environment for stocks, with no

Dollar Sales in Japan Put a Cap on Its Rally

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar was little changed against the yen and other major currencies Monday amid signs that Japanese exporters are selling the U.S. currency for yen whenever it rallies.

Japanese exporters earn revenue in dollars and other currencies that they must sell for yen to bring their profits back to Japan. Their huge

Foreign Exchange

trade surplus with the United States — it reached \$59 billion in 1993 — means Japan's manufacturers have a massive stockpile of dollars to unload each year.

"Exporters are putting a cap on the dollar's rally," said Joe Francamano, a trader at Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank in New York. "A lot of them like selling at these levels."

On Friday, the dollar jumped to a two-month high of 105.53 yen, buoyed by concern about North Korea's nuclear weapons program and a rally in U.S. bonds. On Monday, some Japanese exporters took advantage of the rally to sell, traders said.

The dollar closed at 105.275 yen, off slightly from 105.385 yen on Friday. It gained 1.6705 Deutsch-

marks from 1.6702 DM, where it closed Friday.

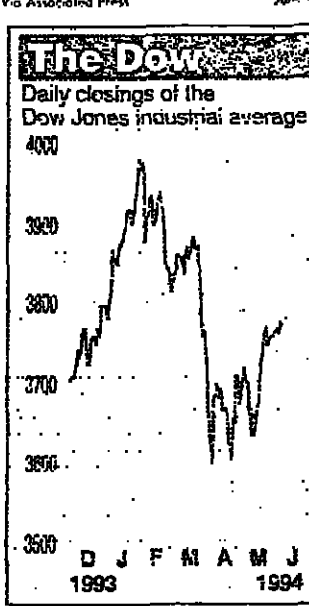
"Many Japanese corporations do not expect the dollar to rise above 107 yen," said Kotchi Takeaka, assistant vice president at Industrial Bank of Japan, and many are poised to sell dollars at 105.50 yen or 106 yen.

A bond rally helped the dollar gain last week by convincing many currency traders that international investors are again buying U.S. financial assets after bailing out early this year.

Although good for bonds, steady U.S. interest rates might hurt the dollar because German short-term interest rates are still as much as one percentage point higher than U.S. rates, making mark-denominated deposits more attractive, traders said.

"If the Fed is on hold, the dollar loses one leg of support," said Marc Chandler, director of research at Ezra Zask Associates, a Norfolk, Connecticut, hedge fund with \$180 million under management.

Elsewhere, the British pound closed at \$1.5078, up from \$1.5055 Friday. The dollar fell to 5.6975 French francs from 5.7020. It fell to 1.4173 Swiss francs from 1.4205 Swiss francs Friday.



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NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Merck	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	0
Microsoft	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	0
Intel	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	0
Oracle	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	0
SynTex	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	0
Comcast	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
Verizon	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
AT&T	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
WorldCom	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	0
US West	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	0

NASDAQ Most Actives

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Microsoft	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	0
Intel	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	0
Oracle	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	0
SynTex	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	0
Comcast	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
Verizon	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
AT&T	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
WorldCom	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	0
US West	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	0
Earthlink	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	0

AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Goldman Sachs	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
JP Morgan Chase	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
Bank of America	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	0
Wells Fargo	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	0
Citigroup	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	0
First Union	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	0
Bank One	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	0
Capital One	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	0
USAA	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	0
MetLife	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	0

Market Sales

Market	Today	Prev.
NYSE	259,080,000	270,420,000
NASDAQ	112,120,000	110,120,000
AMEX	10,120,000	10,120,000

Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	3768.52	3768.52	3768.52	-3.70
S&P 500	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12
Nasdaq	743.43	743.43	743.43	+1.05

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
S&P 500	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12
S&P 400	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12
S&P 600	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12

NYSE Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	3768.52	3768.52	3768.52	-3.70
NYSE-100	3768.52	3768.52	3768.52	-3.70
NYSE-200	3768.52	3768.52	3768.52	-3.70

NASDAQ Indexes

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NASDAQ-100	743.43	743.43	743.43	+1.05
NASDAQ-200	743.43	743.43	743.43	+1.05

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	10,120,000	10,120,000	10,120,000	0
AMEX-100	10,120,000	10,120,000	10,120,000	0
AMEX-200	10,120,000	10,120,000	10,120,000	0

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Bond	High	Low	Last	Chg.
10-Year	105.275	105.275	105.275	-0.005
30-Year	88 3/32	88 3/32	88 3/32	-0.005
5-Year	105.275	105.275	105.275	-0.005

NYSE Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	3768.52	3768.52	3768.52	-3.70
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AMEX Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	10,120,000	10,120,000	10,120,000	0
AMEX-100	10,120,000	10,120,000	10,120,000	0
AMEX-200	10,120,000	10,120,000	10,120,000	0

Spot Commodities

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Crude Oil	22.50	22.50	22.50	0.00
Natural Gas	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
Gold	380.00	380.00	380.00	0.00

Industrials

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrials	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12
Industrials-100	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12
Industrials-200	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12

Financial

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Financial	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12
Financial-100	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12
Financial-200	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12

Food

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Food	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12
Food-100	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12
Food-200	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12

Metals

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Metals	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12
Metals-100	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12
Metals-200	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12

Energy

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Energy	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12
Energy-100	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12
Energy-200	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12

Liquidity

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Liquidity	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12
Liquidity-100	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12
Liquidity-200	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12

Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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NASDAQ Indexes

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NASDAQ-200	743.43	743.43	743.43	+1.05

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	10,120,000	10,120,000	10,120,000	0
AMEX-100	10,120,000	10,120,000	10,120,000	0
AMEX-200	10,120,000	10,120,000	10,120,000	0

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Bond	High	Low	Last	Chg.
10-Year	105.275	105.275	105.275	-0.005
30-Year	88 3/32	88 3/32	88 3/32	-0.005
5-Year	105.275	105.275	105.275	-0.005

NYSE Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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NYSE-200	3768.52	3768.52	3768.52	-3.70

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NASDAQ-100	743.43	743.43	743.43	+1.05
NASDAQ-200	743.43	743.43	743.43	+1.05

AMEX Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	10,120,000	10,120,000	10,120,000	0
AMEX-100	10,120,000	10,120,000	10,120,000	0
AMEX-200	10,120,000	10,120,000	10,120,000	0

Spot Commodities

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Crude Oil	22.50	22.50	22.50	0.00
Natural Gas	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
Gold	380.00	380.00	380.00	0.00

Industrials

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrials	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12
Industrials-100	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12
Industrials-200	1052.12	1052.12	1052.12	-0.12

Financial

Mr. Kantor said the U.S. deadline of June 30 remained, by which

EUROPE

Dutch PTT
Is Priced
Above
Forecasts

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
AMSTERDAM — Share prices for the postal and telecommunications giant PTT Nederland NV, about to undergo the Dutch public sector's largest privatization, were set Monday at a higher-than-expected 49.75 guilders (\$26.60).

The offering is expected to bring the government between 6.9 billion and 7.9 billion guilders. The shares on offer represent around 35 percent of the total. The government is planning to sell off another 33 percent within three years and will hold the rest for at least 10 years.

Negotiations lasted through Sunday between the government and the manager, ABN Amro Bank NV. Talks were aimed at balancing the amount the Dutch government wanted and how much several large Dutch pension funds were willing to pay.

"We told ABN Amro we wouldn't join in if the price was higher than 50 guilders," said Ben Geerts, spokesman for the pension fund of Philips Electronics NV. "It's a compromise," said Wim Dik, the company chairman. "It unites everything there is at stake. It's well balanced."

Marius Flekens of Barclays de Zoete Wedd described the compromise as a supermarket price, noting that it may also have been set at this level so that the 5 percent discount on shares offered to private investors came out exactly at 2.50 guilders.

Glancia Canabrava of Financieel Diensten Amsterdam said Dutch institutions would be much more important than private investors, as "index investors will have to have it."

Mr. Flekens said foreign investors would have paid more, up to 51 guilders.

(AP, Bloomberg, AFP)

German Developer Hit
With New Allegations

By Brandon Mitchener

FRANKFURT — German prosecutors on Monday broadened the scope of charges leveled against the missing property magnate Jürgen Schneider to include "egregious criminal bankruptcy." While Mr. Schneider and his wife are still at large two months after their disappearance, prosecutors have traced a trail of 245 million Deutsche marks (\$148 million) in transfers of company funds to accounts in Geneva via London and the Bahamas.

Mr. Schneider effected the transfers with the full knowledge that his financial empire was about to collapse, which constitutes "a particularly egregious case of criminal bankruptcy," according to a spokeswoman for the Frankfurt prosecutor's office.

Previously, Mr. Schneider had only been charged with one count of fraud. Deutsche Bank AG, his largest creditor, accuses him of lying on a loan application.

An Iranian businessman, Mehdi Djawadi, is being held without bail in a Frankfurt jail in connection with the suspicious transfers.

Arrested last week because authorities feared he might flee or interfere with their ongoing probe, Mr. Djawadi is a former university professor, business partner of Mr. Schneider and carpet merchant with offices in Mainz and Cologne.

His was the first arrest in the affair, which has won worldwide attention because of its scope, the embarrassment it caused Germany's biggest bank and the flamboyant lifestyle of the Schneiders.

Mr. Schneider disappeared in April with his wife, Claudia, leaving about 150 banks holding IOUs for about 5 billion DM and contractors unpaid bills amounting to another 200 million DM.

Profit Jump Lifts BAA Stock
U.K. Airport Operator Aims to Split Shares

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

LONDON — BAA PLC, the operator of seven British airports, reported Monday a 13 percent jump in pretax profit for 1993, to £322 million (\$485 million) and said it would seek shareholder approval in July to split its shares.

The company's share price, which has quadrupled since privatization seven years ago, rose Monday by 11 pence to close at 949 pence. The stock is nevertheless down considerably from its peak for the year that was set at 1,085 pence on Feb. 1.

The company also said it was on target nearly to double retailing sales at its airports by 1997.

BAA also said that it had signed an agreement with the Export-Import Bank of Japan for a loan of £125 million to build Heathrow Express, a rapid-transit line that will whisk passengers from Heathrow Airport to central London in 15 minutes. That trip currently takes about 45 minutes.

The company also said it had raised its annual dividend by 12.5 percent, to 18 pence a share, toward the top of market predictions.

The operator of London Heathrow, which ranks as the world's busiest international airport, said traffic last year at its airports grew 5.6 percent, to 82 million passengers, and was set to rise 4 percent annually to the end of the century.

The company also operates Gatwick and Stansted airports in England and handles about 73 percent of all British passenger traffic and 84 percent of cargo traffic.

BAA said income from airport charges last year was flat at £368 million because of price cuts under a five-year pricing formula imposed by the sector's regulator, the Civil Aviation Authority. That left BAA to seek profit growth through greater efficiency and expansion of passenger shopping.

Meanwhile, BAA continues to look at opportunities to expand its operations overseas, but the company played down recent reports

that it was about to move into Australia.

"We are shaking a lot of trees overseas, so you shouldn't be surprised if you hear our name mentioned," said Sir John Egan, the chief executive. "But we are proceeding with caution."

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AP)

Israel Sets Sale of El Al
Israel announced plans on Monday to sell 51 percent of its national airline El Al in public share offerings at home and abroad. Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

No date was set for the sale approved by the government's privatization committee, but the Transport Ministry said it would take place after the once-ailing carrier is taken out of a 13-year-long receivership in October.

"El Al is a national carrier and its shares should be sold to the public and not to an investor who would be free to do as he pleased with the airline," Transport Minister Yisrael Kessar said.

Very briefly:

• Solvay SA, the Belgian chemical company, said it expected a European recovery to allow it to post an operating profit in 1994 after registering a loss of 6.91 billion francs (\$302 million) in 1993.

• Tele-Communications Inc. and Bertelsmann AG confirmed they have scuttled a venture to launch a music video and home-shopping channel targeted to compete with the U.S.-based music network MTV.

• Cariplo, or Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde, which is Italy's largest savings bank, said it would offer a 22 percent stake to the public at a price of 2,350 to 2,750 lire (\$1.45 to \$1.70) per share.

• Gervat NV, the Belgian holding company, said it had acquired a 5 percent stake in NV Koninklijke KNP, the Dutch paper and packaging company, by subscribing to an issue of preferred stock.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2400	3600	2800
2200	3400	2600
2000	3200	2400
1800	3000	2200
1600	2800	2000
1400	2600	1800
1200	2400	1600
1000	2200	1400
800	2000	1200
600	1800	1000
400	1600	800
200	1400	600
0	1200	400

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Incentive AB Sweetens Cardo Bid

Bloomberg Business News

STOCKHOLM — Incentive AB said Monday it had revised its bid for the part of Cardo AB that it does not yet own and that enough shareholders of the investment company had agreed to the offer to ensure it would win control.

Incentive is part of the financial empire of the Swedish Wallenberg family.

Incentive said that for each share or subscription right in the investment group that shareholders own now, it will offer a 25 kronor (\$3.20) discount if they participate in the share issue of a "new" Cardo after the completed acquisition.

An Incentive spokesman, Bengt Modér, said there would be no compensation to shareholders who did not subscribe to the new issue.

Incentive had earlier bid 500

kronor per Cardo share and 325 kronor for each outstanding subscription right, valuing its offer at 4.75 kronor, but raised the bid 25 kronor Monday after criticism from Cardo holders.

Incentive said Monday that Cardo shareholders representing 17 percent of the equity had accepted the new offer. Incentive already owns 44 percent.

When Incentive began the bid for Cardo, it said it would keep only Cardo's 42 percent stake in the medical equipment group Gambo AB. It said it would liquidate Cardo's stock portfolio valued at 2.5 billion to 3 billion kronor.

The industrial operations in Cardo, including Cardo Railway, Cardo Door and Cardo Pump, would later be sold with preferen-

tial rights to Cardo's present shareholders.

Incentive's offer runs out Friday and is conditional upon approval by shareholders representing 90 percent of the equity by then.

Cardo shareholders who accept the offer by Friday, or are shareholders of record June 22, will be entitled to participate in the share issue in the new Cardo. Incentive said.

Volvo Sales Are Up
AB Volvo of Sweden said Monday that worldwide car sales rose 25 percent in volume terms in the first five months of 1994 while truck deliveries were up 35 percent.

Reuters reported from Brussels.

Volvo's chief executive officer, Soren Gyll, said Volvo car sales in Europe rose 34 percent, and in the United States, 39 percent.

Unilever Suffers a Blow From Dutch Consumer Group

The Associated Press

AMSTERDAM — In the latest salvo of the Dutch soap war, the nation's largest consumer group Monday warned against a controversial new detergent made by the Anglo-Dutch consumer products giant Unilever.

Unilever, makers of Omo Power, last Friday dropped two Dutch lawsuits against its U.S.-based arch-rival, Procter & Gamble Co.

The lawsuits claimed copyright infringement

and misinformation by Procter & Gamble Co., which had warned that Omo Power damaged fabrics after repeated washings.

Unilever has denied the allegation but says it is changing the formula slightly to remove doubts about the product's safety.

A spokesman for the Dutch Consumers Union advised shoppers Monday to defer Omo Power purchases until the revised product reaches supermarket shelves.

Unilever had said it dropped the lawsuits to prevent further public "squabbling through the courts."

The company said Procter & Gamble agreed to halt its contested behavior. Procter & Gamble said Unilever dropped the lawsuits because it would not have won.

Unilever's claims about Omo Power have been contested in an unusual public campaign by Procter & Gamble.

NYSE

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
120	115	118	117	119	116	118	117
125	120	122	121	123	121	122	121
130	125	128	127	129	127	128	127
135	130	132	131	133	131	132	131
140	135	138	137	139	137	138	137
145	140	142	141	143	141	142	141
150	145	148	147	149	147	148	147
155	150	152	151	153	151	152	151
160	155	158	157	159	157	158	157
165	160	162	161	163	161	162	161
170	165	168	167	169	167	168	167
175	170	172	171	173	171	172	171
180	175	178	177	179	177	178	177
185	180	182	181	183	181	182	181
190	185	188	187	189	187	188	187
195	190	192	191	193	191	192	191
200	195	198	197	199	197	198	197
205	200	202	201	203	201	202	201
210	205	208	207	209	207	208	207
215	210	212	211	213	211	212	211
220	215	218	217	219	217	218	217
225	220	222	221	223	221	222	221
230	225	228	227	229	227	228	227
235	230	232	231	233	231	232	231
240	235	238	237	239	237	238	237
245	240	242	241	243	241	242	241
250	245	248	247	249	247	248	247
255	250	252	251	253	251	252	251
260	255	258	257	259	257	258	257
265	260	262	261	263	261	262	261
270	265	268	267	269	267	268	267
275	270	272	271	273	271	272	271
280	275	278	277	279	277	278	277
285	280	282	281	283	281	282	281
290	285	288	287	289	287	288	287
295	290	292	291	293	291	292	291
300	295	298	297	299	297	298	297
305	300	302	301	303	301	302	301
310	305	308	307	309	307	308	307
315	310	312	311	313	311	312	311
320	315	318	317	319	317	318	317
325	320	322	321	323	321	322	321
330	325	328	327	329	327	328	327
335	330	332	331	333	331	332	331
340	335	338	337	339	337	338	337
345	340	342	341	343	341	342	341
350	345	348	347	349	347	348	347
355	350	352	351	353	351	352	351
360	355	358	357	359	357	358	357
365	360	362	361	363	361	362	361
370	365	368	367	369	367	368	367
375	370	372	371	373	371	372	371
380	375	378	377	379	377	378	377
385	380	382	381	383	381	382	381
390	385	388	387	389	387	388	387
395	390	392	391	393	391	392	391
400	395	398	397	399	397	398	397
405	400	402	401	403	401	402	401
410	405	408	407	409	407	408	407
415	410	412	411	413	411	412	411
420	415	418	417	419	417	418	417
425	420	422	421	423	421	422	421
430	425	428	427	429	427	428	427
435	430	432	431	433	431	432	431
440	435	438	437	439	437	438	437
445	440	442	441	443	441	442	441
450	445	448	447	449	447	448	447
455	450	452	451	453	451	452	451
460	455	458	457	459	457	458	457
465	460	462	461	463	461	462	461
470	465	468	467	469	467	468	467
475	470	472	471	473	471	472	471
480	475	478	477	479	477	478	477
485	480	482	481	483	481	482	481
490	485	488	487	489	487	488	487
495	490	492	491	493	491	492	491
500	495	498	497	499	497	498	497

12 Month High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
120	115	118	117	119	116	118	117
125	120	122	121	123	121	122	121
130	125	128	127	129	127	128	127
135	130	132	131	133	131	132	131
140	135	138	137	139	137	138	137
145	140	142	141	143	141	142	141
150	145	148	147	149	147	148	147
155	150	152	151	153	151	152	151
160	155	158	157	159	157	158	157
165	160	162	161	163	161	162	161
170	165	168	167	169	167	168	167
175	170	172	171	173	171	172	171
180	175	178	177	179	177	178	177
185	180	182	181	183	181	182	181
190	185	188	187	189	187	188	187
195	190	192	191	193	191	192	191
200	195	198	197	199	197	198	197
205	200	202	201	203	201	202	201

Monday's Closing

late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

[illegible]

13 Month High Low Stock	Dv.	Yd	PE	100s	14th	Low	Latest	Chg
1990-1991	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1991-1992	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1992-1993	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1993-1994	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1994-1995	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1995-1996	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1996-1997	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1997-1998	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1998-1999	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1999-2000	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2000-2001	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2001-2002	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2002-2003	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2003-2004	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2004-2005	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2005-2006	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2006-2007	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2007-2008	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2008-2009	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2009-2010	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2010-2011	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2011-2012	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2012-2013	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2013-2014	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2014-2015	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2015-2016	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2016-2017	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2017-2018	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2018-2019	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2019-2020	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2020-2021	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2021-2022	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2022-2023	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2023-2024	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2024-2025	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2025-2026	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2026-2027	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2027-2028	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2028-2029	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2029-2030	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2030-2031	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2031-2032	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2032-2033	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2033-2034	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2034-2035	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2035-2036	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2036-2037	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

12 August	13 August	14 August	15 August	16 August	17 August	18 August	19 August	20 August	21 August	22 August	23 August	24 August	25 August	26 August	27 August	28 August	29 August	30 August	31 August
12 August	13 August	14 August	15 August	16 August	17 August	18 August	19 August	20 August	21 August	22 August	23 August	24 August	25 August	26 August	27 August	28 August	29 August	30 August	31 August

[The page contains faint, illegible markings.]

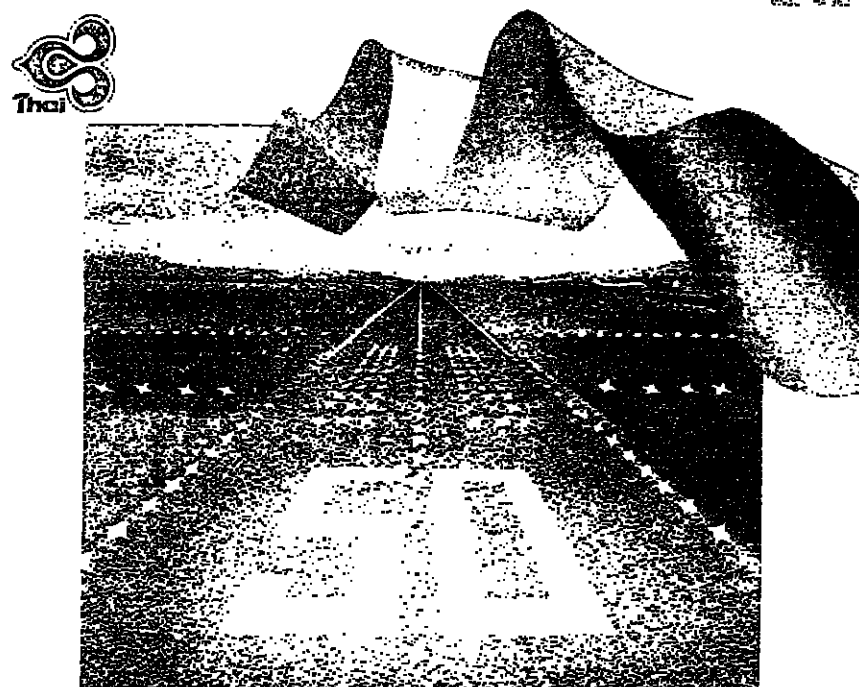
1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the left column, and the addresses are listed in the right column. The names are: John A. Smith, John B. Smith, John C. Smith, John D. Smith, John E. Smith, John F. Smith, John G. Smith, John H. Smith, John I. Smith, John J. Smith, John K. Smith, John L. Smith, John M. Smith, John N. Smith, John O. Smith, John P. Smith, John Q. Smith, John R. Smith, John S. Smith, John T. Smith, John U. Smith, John V. Smith, John W. Smith, John X. Smith, John Y. Smith, John Z. Smith. The addresses are: 123 Main St., 456 Main St., 789 Main St., 101 Main St., 202 Main St., 303 Main St., 404 Main St., 505 Main St., 606 Main St., 707 Main St., 808 Main St., 909 Main St., 1010 Main St., 1111 Main St., 1212 Main St., 1313 Main St., 1414 Main St., 1515 Main St., 1616 Main St., 1717 Main St., 1818 Main St., 1919 Main St., 2020 Main St., 2121 Main St., 2222 Main St., 2323 Main St., 2424 Main St., 2525 Main St., 2626 Main St., 2727 Main St., 2828 Main St., 2929 Main St., 3030 Main St., 3131 Main St., 3232 Main St., 3333 Main St., 3434 Main St., 3535 Main St., 3636 Main St., 3737 Main St., 3838 Main St., 3939 Main St., 4040 Main St., 4141 Main St., 4242 Main St., 4343 Main St., 4444 Main St., 4545 Main St., 4646 Main St., 4747 Main St., 4848 Main St., 4949 Main St., 5050 Main St., 5151 Main St., 5252 Main St., 5353 Main St., 5454 Main St., 5555 Main St., 5656 Main St., 5757 Main St., 5858 Main St., 5959 Main St., 6060 Main St., 6161 Main St., 6262 Main St., 6363 Main St., 6464 Main St., 6565 Main St., 6666 Main St., 6767 Main St., 6868 Main St., 6969 Main St., 7070 Main St., 7171 Main St., 7272 Main St., 7373 Main St., 7474 Main St., 7575 Main St., 7676 Main St., 7777 Main St., 7878 Main St., 7979 Main St., 8080 Main St., 8181 Main St., 8282 Main St., 8383 Main St., 8484 Main St., 8585 Main St., 8686 Main St., 8787 Main St., 8888 Main St., 8989 Main St., 9090 Main St., 9191 Main St., 9292 Main St., 9393 Main St., 9494 Main St., 9595 Main St., 9696 Main St., 9797 Main St., 9898 Main St., 9999 Main St.

[The page contains dense handwritten text in German script, which is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring.]

[The page contains dense handwritten text in Devanagari script, which appears to be bleed-through from the reverse side of the leaf.]

[illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in a column on the left, and the addresses are listed in a column on the right. The names are: John A. Smith, John B. Smith, John C. Smith, John D. Smith, John E. Smith, John F. Smith, John G. Smith, John H. Smith, John I. Smith, John J. Smith, John K. Smith, John L. Smith, John M. Smith, John N. Smith, John O. Smith, John P. Smith, John Q. Smith, John R. Smith, John S. Smith, John T. Smith, John U. Smith, John V. Smith, John W. Smith, John X. Smith, John Y. Smith, John Z. Smith. The addresses are: 123 Main St., 456 Main St., 789 Main St., 101 Main St., 202 Main St., 303 Main St., 404 Main St., 505 Main St., 606 Main St., 707 Main St., 808 Main St., 909 Main St., 1010 Main St., 1111 Main St., 1212 Main St., 1313 Main St., 1414 Main St., 1515 Main St., 1616 Main St., 1717 Main St., 1818 Main St., 1919 Main St., 2020 Main St., 2121 Main St., 2222 Main St., 2323 Main St., 2424 Main St., 2525 Main St., 2626 Main St., 2727 Main St., 2828 Main St., 2929 Main St., 3030 Main St., 3131 Main St., 3232 Main St., 3333 Main St., 3434 Main St., 3535 Main St., 3636 Main St., 3737 Main St., 3838 Main St., 3939 Main St., 4040 Main St., 4141 Main St., 4242 Main St., 4343 Main St., 4444 Main St., 4545 Main St., 4646 Main St., 4747 Main St., 4848 Main St., 4949 Main St., 5050 Main St., 5151 Main St., 5252 Main St., 5353 Main St., 5454 Main St., 5555 Main St., 5656 Main St., 5757 Main St., 5858 Main St., 5959 Main St., 6060 Main St., 6161 Main St., 6262 Main St., 6363 Main St., 6464 Main St., 6565 Main St., 6666 Main St., 6767 Main St., 6868 Main St., 6969 Main St., 7070 Main St., 7171 Main St., 7272 Main St., 7373 Main St., 7474 Main St., 7575 Main St., 7676 Main St., 7777 Main St., 7878 Main St., 7979 Main St., 8080 Main St., 8181 Main St., 8282 Main St., 8383 Main St., 8484 Main St., 8585 Main St., 8686 Main St., 8787 Main St., 8888 Main St., 8989 Main St., 9090 Main St., 9191 Main St., 9292 Main St., 9393 Main St., 9494 Main St., 9595 Main St., 9696 Main St., 9797 Main St., 9898 Main St., 9999 Main St.

A large, abstract, high-contrast black and white image, possibly a stylized face or a textured surface, occupying the bottom half of the page. The image is characterized by heavy black areas and white speckles, giving it a grainy, almost photocopied appearance. It seems to be a close-up of a textured object or a heavily shadowed face.[illegible][illegible]

Smooth as silk is 50 flights a week from 11 European cities to Bangkok and on to more destinations in Asia than any other airline.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

150

[The page contains faint, illegible markings and bleed-through from the reverse side.]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

[The following page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document.]

[The page contains dense handwritten text in Devanagari script, which is mostly illegible due to blurring.]

一、關於我國經濟建設之現狀
 二、關於我國經濟建設之方針
 三、關於我國經濟建設之步驟
 四、關於我國經濟建設之組織
 五、關於我國經濟建設之經費
 六、關於我國經濟建設之人才
 七、關於我國經濟建設之技術
 八、關於我國經濟建設之交通
 九、關於我國經濟建設之教育
 十、關於我國經濟建設之衛生
 十一、關於我國經濟建設之社會
 十二、關於我國經濟建設之文化
 十三、關於我國經濟建設之藝術
 十四、關於我國經濟建設之體育
 十五、關於我國經濟建設之宗教
 十六、關於我國經濟建設之法律
 十七、關於我國經濟建設之政治
 十八、關於我國經濟建設之軍事
 十九、關於我國經濟建設之外交
 二十、關於我國經濟建設之國際

NASDAQ

This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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[illegible]

AMEX

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible]

姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	农民	山东烟台	
李德胜	男	35	河北	工人	河北保定	
张德胜	男	55	河南	商人	河南郑州	
赵德胜	男	25	江苏	学生	江苏南京	
刘德胜	男	65	浙江	医生	浙江杭州	
陈德胜	男	75	安徽	教师	安徽合肥	
周德胜	男	85	江西	农民	江西九江	
吴德胜	男	95	福建	工人	福建厦门	
孙德胜	男	105	广东	商人	广东广州	
郑德胜	男	115	广西	学生	广西桂林	
冯德胜	男	125	四川	医生	四川成都	
马德胜	男	135	云南	教师	云南昆明	
朱德胜	男	145	贵州	农民	贵州贵阳	
徐德胜	男	155	海南	工人	海南海口	
何德胜	男	165	宁夏	商人	宁夏银川	
高德胜	男	175	新疆	学生	新疆乌鲁木齐	
罗德胜	男	185	西藏	医生	西藏拉萨	
宋德胜	男	195	内蒙古	教师	内蒙古呼和浩特	
林德胜	男	205	吉林	农民	吉林长春	
周德胜	男	215	辽宁	工人	辽宁沈阳	
吴德胜	男	225	黑龙江	商人	黑龙江哈尔滨	
孙德胜	男	235	陕西	学生	陕西西安	
郑德胜	男	245	甘肃	医生	甘肃兰州	
冯德胜	男	255	青海	教师	青海西宁	
马德胜	男	265	宁夏	农民	宁夏银川	
朱德胜	男	275	新疆	工人	新疆乌鲁木齐	
徐德胜	男	285	西藏	商人	西藏拉萨	
何德胜	男	295	内蒙古	学生	内蒙古呼和浩特	
高德胜	男	305	吉林	医生	吉林长春	
罗德胜	男	315	辽宁	教师	辽宁沈阳	
宋德胜	男	325	黑龙江	农民	黑龙江哈尔滨	
林德胜	男	335	陕西	工人	陕西西安	
周德胜	男	345	甘肃	商人	甘肃兰州	
吴德胜	男	355	青海	学生	青海西宁	
孙德胜	男	365	宁夏	医生	宁夏银川	
郑德胜	男	375	新疆	教师	新疆乌鲁木齐	
冯德胜	男	385	西藏	农民	西藏拉萨	
马德胜	男	395	内蒙古	工人	内蒙古呼和浩特	
朱德胜	男	405	吉林	商人	吉林长春	
徐德胜	男	415	辽宁	学生	辽宁沈阳	
何德胜	男	425	黑龙江	医生	黑龙江哈尔滨	
高德胜	男	435	陕西	教师	陕西西安	
罗德胜	男	445	甘肃	农民	甘肃兰州	
宋德胜	男	455	青海	工人	青海西宁	
林德胜	男	465	宁夏	商人	宁夏银川	
周德胜	男	475	新疆	学生	新疆乌鲁木齐	
吴德胜	男	485	西藏	医生	西藏拉萨	
孙德胜	男	495	内蒙古	教师	内蒙古呼和浩特	
郑德胜	男	505	吉林	农民	吉林长春	
冯德胜	男	515	辽宁	工人	辽宁沈阳	
马德胜	男	525	黑龙江	商人	黑龙江哈尔滨	
朱德胜	男	535	陕西	学生	陕西西安	
徐德胜	男	545	甘肃	医生	甘肃兰州	
何德胜	男	555	青海	教师	青海西宁	
高德胜	男	565	宁夏	农民	宁夏银川	
罗德胜	男	575	新疆	工人	新疆乌鲁木齐	
宋德胜	男	585	西藏	商人	西藏拉萨	
林德胜	男	595	内蒙古	学生	内蒙古呼和浩特	
周德胜	男	605	吉林	医生	吉林长春	
吴德胜	男	615	辽宁	教师	辽宁沈阳	
孙德胜	男	625	黑龙江	农民	黑龙江哈尔滨	
郑德胜	男	635	陕西	工人	陕西西安	
冯德胜	男	645	甘肃	商人	甘肃兰州	
马德胜	男	655	青海	学生	青海西宁	
朱德胜	男	665	宁夏	医生	宁夏银川	
徐德胜	男	675	新疆	教师	新疆乌鲁木齐	
何德胜	男	685	西藏	农民	西藏拉萨	
高德胜	男	695	内蒙古	工人	内蒙古呼和浩特	
罗德胜	男	705	吉林	商人	吉林长春	
宋德胜	男	715	辽宁	学生	辽宁沈阳	
林德胜	男	725	黑龙江	医生	黑龙江哈尔滨	
周德胜	男	735	陕西	教师	陕西西安	
吴德胜	男	745	甘肃	农民	甘肃兰州	
孙德胜	男	755	青海	工人	青海西宁	
郑德胜	男	765	宁夏	商人	宁夏银川	
冯德胜	男	775	新疆	学生	新疆乌鲁木齐	
马德胜	男	785	西藏	医生	西藏拉萨	
朱德胜	男	795	内蒙古	教师	内蒙古呼和浩特	
徐德胜	男	805	吉林	农民	吉林长春	
何德胜	男	815	辽宁	工人	辽宁沈阳	
高德胜	男	825	黑龙江	商人	黑龙江哈尔滨	
罗德胜	男	835	陕西	学生	陕西西安	
宋德胜	男	845	甘肃	医生	甘肃兰州	
林德胜	男	855	青海	教师	青海西宁	
周德胜	男	865	宁夏	农民	宁夏银川	
吴德胜	男	875	新疆	工人	新疆乌鲁木齐	
孙德胜	男	885	西藏	商人	西藏拉萨	
郑德胜	男	895	内蒙古	学生	内蒙古呼和浩特	
冯德胜	男	905	吉林	医生	吉林长春	
马德胜	男	915	辽宁	教师	辽宁沈阳	
朱德胜	男	925	黑龙江	农民	黑龙江哈尔滨	
徐德胜	男	935	陕西	工人	陕西西安	
何德胜	男	945	甘肃	商人	甘肃兰州	
高德胜	男	955	青海	学生	青海西宁	
罗德胜	男	965	宁夏	医生	宁夏银川	
宋德胜	男	975	新疆	教师	新疆乌鲁木齐	
林德胜	男	985	西藏	农民	西藏拉萨	
周德胜	男	995	内蒙古	工人	内蒙古呼和浩特	

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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Stock Manipulation Suspected in India

BOMBAY — Some Indian companies appear to be manipulating their domestic stock prices before seeking capital on international equity markets, an independent research center said Monday.

The Center for Monitoring the Indian Economy, a Bombay-based research group, said there was clear evidence of abnormal share price movements on the domestic market ahead of several overseas issues by Indian companies. The center, which is independently funded, said it had studied 24 Indian companies that floated Euroissuances from November 1992 until April 1994.

Indian companies raised almost \$3 billion on international equity and Eurobond markets in year ended in March.

The center said stock prices of Indian companies launching a Euroissue rose an average of 9 percent ahead of their issues being priced on the international market. Afterward, it said, the shares would fall on the domestic market.

"From the pricing date onwards, within eight to nine weeks, the abnormal price rise vanishes completely," the center's study said.

In many cases, the price of a company's shares started rising before the board had made public its plans to raise capital overseas.

The center said there was "clear evidence that information leaks out from inside the company into the price."

It said there were two possible explanations: Either there was a leak that had an upward effect on the share value or "the management was bringing large resources to bear to manipulate the price on the market so as to be able to obtain a good price in the Euroissue."

While it was probable a combination of factors was at work, there was evidence to back the price-manipulation theory, the center said.

"The 'fair price' for the average global depositary receipt issue is

thus approximately 10 percent below the contemporary price on the Bombay Stock Exchange," the study said. It recommended liquidating a portfolio holding of a Euroissue company in the domestic market as soon as its offering was priced internationally, then buying the stock back several weeks later at a lower price.

Vipul Dalal of the brokerage concern Dalal & Broacha said, "There is a general feeling that prices are manipulated higher just ahead of a Euroissue, but this may not happen in all issues."

Girish Desai of Prabhudas Lilladher Pvt., another brokerage concern, said prices shot up ahead of a Euroissue because investors rushed to buy shares on expectations that the new capital would benefit the company. "Once the Euroissue is priced," Mr. Desai said, "the buying dies down for some time, and that's why prices fall, but in most cases they have recovered."

Power for Chinese Issues Turbine Maker Soars in Hong Kong Debut

HONG KONG — China's latest Hong Kong stock offering Monday gave a boost to the country's plans to sell more than a billion new shares overseas.

Shares in the hydroelectric turbine maker Dongfang Electrical Machinery rose 12 percent from the offering price of 2.83 Hong Kong dollars (37 U.S. cents), finishing the day at 3.175 dollars. It was the exchange's most active issue, with 53 million shares changing hands.

Dongfang was the last in a pioneering group of nine Chinese state enterprises to sell shares in Hong Kong in the past 11 months. Analysts said it was a case of make or break with Dongfang, given China's plans to list 22 more state firms in Hong Kong or New York over the next few months.

"The authorities in China want this stock to do well," said Steven Thompson, senior research analyst at Nikko Research Center.

The first stock to be listed was Tsingtao Brewery, which jumped more than 25 percent above its issue price last July. The penultimate listing, Tianjin Bohai Chemical, tumbled 8.3 percent on its Hong Kong debut on May 17 and has not recovered.

Analysts said the stock was overpriced and overvalued.

The case for Dongfang was more convincing. "It really is a good company operating in a good environment," said Sonja Jong, a China analyst with Mee Pierson Securities (Asia) Ltd. "It's one of the three largest power equipment manufacturers in China, and together they have 80 percent of the market."

In a report published last month, Peregrine Brokerage estimated that China would spend \$65 billion on power projects before the turn of the century. "The power industry itself has more priority than, say, the chemical industry and less competition," said Dora Hung, China analyst with Goldman Sachs (Asia) Ltd.

Dongfang has orders on its books through 1997 and attracted the attention of foreign investors from the beginning, according to the company chairman, Yuan Changhe. "Today's showing was roughly in line with our expectations," he said.

Dongfang's 2.83 dollar issue price is equal to 11.9 times projected 1994 earnings. The current average multiple for other H shares — special shares sold by Chinese state companies listed in Hong Kong — is about 13.7.

Indonesia Will Bar Investment In Media

JAKARTA — Indonesia said Monday it would not allow foreign investment in its media despite a new deregulation package that opens previously restricted areas, including the communications industry.

Information Minister Harmoko said President Suharto had confirmed that the new regulations would be overruled by earlier press laws that say the media must be owned and managed by Indonesian citizens.

"Any foreign investment must be approved by the president," he said.

Despite allowing several privately owned television stations to go on the air in recent years, Indonesia has a relatively tight grip on its media.

Indonesia last week unveiled a package of reforms significantly easing foreign investment curbs and ending compulsory equity divestment for joint ventures. It also opened up strategic areas such as ports, telecommunications, power, railways, civil aviation and nuclear power.

The investment deregulation was made by government decree, which was subordinate to the law, Mr. Harmoko said, and the 1966 press law barred foreign capital from Indonesia's mass media.

Mr. Harmoko, along with the government-sponsored Indonesian Journalists' Association and the Association of Newspapers Publishers, had criticized the new investment rules.

Such a move would endanger the role of the country's press in safeguarding national interests, they argued.

(Reuters, AFP)

Investor's Asia				
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Previous Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng		9,383.03	9,254.27	+1.36
Singapore Straits Times		2,271.81	2,268.76	+0.14
Tokyo Nikkei 225		2,072.50	2,078.80	-0.30
Sydney All Ordinaries		2,072.50	2,078.80	-0.30
Kuala Lumpur Composite		970.06	985.49	-1.57
Bangkok SET		1,363.01	1,358.00	+0.37
Seoul Composite Stock		Closed	930.26	
Taipei Weighted Price		6,077.25	6,038.93	+0.63
Manila PSE		3,022.06	3,080.18	-1.88
Jakarta Stock Index		486.53	486.73	-0.04
New Zealand NZSE-40		Closed	2,138.01	
Bombay National Index		1,955.44	1,957.16	-0.09

Very briefly:

- China's domestic airline industry moved 15.3 million people in the first five months of the year, up 19.2 percent from the same 1993 period. Last year was the worst for safety in China's aviation history, however, with five crashes that killed more than 380 people.
- Hong Kong's Executive Council will hear this week from a government task force proposing measures to cool the property market.
- Papua New Guinea placed a freeze on new mining and petroleum projects until legislation governing resource development has been reviewed. Shares of some Australian mining companies fell as a result.
- Vietnam's government has approved a \$900 million joint venture with Japan's Treda Investment Co. to build the country's largest deep-water port at the village of Ben Dinh in the south.
- Kumagai Gumi Co. won an 8 billion yen (\$80 million) order jointly with Tarmac PLC from Hong Kong's Mass Transit Railway Corp. to build a tunnel for the new airport.
- The Japan Automobile Importers Association said sales of imported motor vehicles jumped 48 percent from a year earlier to 21,579 units in May, buoyed by strong sales of U.S. cars.

(AFP, Reuters)

Coles Myer Founders in Kmart's Wake

MELBOURNE — Shares in Australia's largest retailer, Coles Myer, sank to a three-year low Monday despite efforts to stem speculation that Kmart Corp. will sell its stake, valued at more than 1 billion Australian dollars (US\$738 million).

Analysts said investors were skeptical about statements that the U.S. group intended to retain its 21.26 percent share, the largest in Coles Myer. "These statements are not allaying the market's fears," said Pierre Prentice, an analyst at the brokerage, BT Securities.

The shares ended at 4.14 dollars, down 7 cents from Friday's close, after hitting 4.12 dollars, their lowest level since March 1991. The Coles Myer share price has fallen 25 percent this year, far more than the overall market.

But Mr. Prentice said Kmart would have to look at ways to raise funds, adding that the

amid weak retail sales, the loss of key managers and problems in its department stores.

Over the past month the main factor depressing shares has been the possibility of Kmart, the second-largest retail group in the United States, selling its stake to free up funds for a store refurbishment program, analysts said.

Speculation about a possible sale increased after Kmart's annual meeting Friday, at which shareholders rejected plans for a partial float of four of the company's specialty chains.

In its second statement in less than a week, Kmart said the defeat of the float proposal had no bearing on its shareholding in Coles Myer and repeated that talk of a sale was incorrect and unfounded.

But Mr. Prentice said Kmart would have to look at ways to raise funds, adding that the

Coles Myer stake was "probably of limited strategic value."

David Perry, research director at Austock Brokers, said investors were ignoring the details because the sale of the Coles Myer stake was an obvious option for Kmart.

He said Coles Myer shares had been underperforming the Australian market for some time despite efforts by the company to improve its image and profit. He also said the departure of Coles Myer's supermarkets chief, Brian Beattie, last month was a big loss, adding that the shares would remain under pressure until sales went up.

Another retail analyst said there was no certainty that Kmart would not unload Coles Myer. "It's always going to be in back of people's minds while Kmart continues to struggle," the analyst said.

Fosters' Sets Up 4 Divisions

MELBOURNE — Fosters' Brewing Group Ltd. said Monday it would reorganize parts of the company into four geographically based divisions.

Under the reorganization, the company, said Nuno d'Aquino, formerly director of operations at its Carlton & United Brewing Ltd. operating arm, would become chief operating officer with responsibility for brewing operations in Australia, New Zealand and Fiji and for global export operations.

A separate arm, Fosters' Asia, has been created to focus on Asian markets, it said. The North American arm will be under Molson Coors, and the European division under Courage Group Ltd.

The company also said it would announce "important new developments" soon regarding China. It did not elaborate.

(Reuters, AFP)

Asian Nations Must Liberalize Interest Rates, ADB Says

SINGAPORE — Asian countries need to liberalize interest rates to help meet the massive funding needs of infrastructure development, a senior Asian Development Bank official said Monday.

Gunther Schulz, the bank's vice president for finance and administration, said internal funding, especially through bond markets, was the solution to Asia's infrastructural

funding needs, estimated at \$1 trillion by the year 2000.

"Bond financing is very suitable for long-term infrastructure funding since it provides capital at market-driven fixed interest rates. Bank loans are typically too short and expensive," Mr. Schulz said.

"However, to make capital markets work efficiently, monetary policies need to recognize a free interplay of supply and demand, and interest rate policies, therefore, need to be

liberalized," he said in a keynote address at the start of a two-day investment conference.

Mr. Schulz said an estimated \$600 million to \$700 million in savings could be tapped through the capital markets, a large part of that through bond markets.

He also said the insurance industry should use its position as a big investor of long-term savings to help Asian nations fund their infrastructure projects.

(AFP, Reuters)

Malaysia-Singapore Ties

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia and Singapore are to use their powerful state investment agencies to jointly undertake projects in the region, officials said Monday after a meeting of finance ministers. Richard Hu, Singapore's finance minister, said joint ventures, especially in Vietnam, China and Indonesia, would increase, and Malaysia formally launched a holding company, Khazanah Holdings, to replace the current government investment unit.

The International Herald Tribune salutes the American Center, home to American arts and culture since 1931, on the occasion of its reopening in its new building designed by Frank O. Gehry, FAIA at 51 rue de Bercy, in Paris' 12th arrondissement.

PERFORMANCES

Paris premiere:
"Griot New York" — Garth Fagan Dance
Music by Winton Marshall
Choreography and concept by Garth Fagan
Sets by Martin Puryear

Three African-American griots or storytellers collaborate on this brilliant evening of dance conceived to capture the youthful energy, grittiness and enchantment associated with New York City.
June 9, 10, 11 at 8:30 pm
June 12 at 4 pm

"Out of Season" — David Dorfman Dance
Produced in association with "Dancing in the Streets."
The David Dorfman Dance company performs with 15 non-professional athletes from the Paris community.
June 22, 23, 25 at 8:30 pm
June 26 at 4 pm

Tickets can be purchased at the American Center box office.

For reservations and information call 44 73 77 00.

FILM SERIES

These Body, This Soul, This Brick, These Tears: Disorder Today
Four programs of recent short film and video works focus on disorder affecting the body, the soul and structural systems. Leslie Thornton and Gregg Bordowitz will also present their work.
June 8 — June 25

LECTURES

Youth Culture International
Five round-table discussions will explore the origins and impact of international "youth culture" today.
June 8, 11, 15, 25 and 29

EXHIBITIONS

Pure Beauty: Some Recent Work from Los Angeles
A new generation of Los Angeles-based artists — Richard Hawkins, T. Kelly Mason, Jorge Pardo, Sarah Seager, Thaddeus Strode, Diana Thaler and Pae White — present site-specific works in a variety of mediums.
June 8 — August 15

Bill Viola: Stations
A new video installation of five channels of color video projection and sound focuses on images of the human body submerged underwater.
June 8 — December 1

Nam June Paik: David & Marat
Paik's two video sculptures combine his long-time fascination with the human form and technology, and were inspired by Jacques Louis David's painting, Marat assassiné (The Death of Marat, 1793). They are on view for the first time in Paris at the American Center.
June 8 — December 1

The opening exhibitions are part of the Frederick Wiseman Company Exhibition Series.

The American Center will be open daily to the public as of June 8, 11 am — 7 pm, closed Tuesdays. For information regarding inaugural exhibitions and events, membership, general admission and tickets, please call 44 73 77 77 (in Paris) or 212 966 0808 (in New York).

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A Special Report

French Economy

Consumers Are Seen Fostering Economic Recovery

By Jacques Neher

PARIS — Nudged by government incentives to buy new cars, French consumers are leading the country out of its worst recession in the postwar period.

Economists say the stimulus package, which is likely to be supplemented by tax cuts this fall, will ensure that France remains on the recovery road into next year, when the country should outperform Europe as a whole and register growth of 2.5 percent to 3 percent. With unemployment stabilized, they add, the recovery should give a political boost to Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, who is widely expected to run for the presidency next spring.

But lurking behind the giveaways, the experts add, will be a necessary clampdown after the election, as the new government is faced with a bloated budget deficit far surpassing targets required for European monetary union by 1997.

After a 1 percent drop in gross domestic product in 1993, France this year is clearly on the rebound. The government-funded economic research office, Insee, in May revised upward its growth estimate, predicting first-half output would advance by 0.9 percent, and Edmond Alphandery, the finance minister, said it was "very likely" that the government would adjust upward its full-year estimate of 1.4 percent growth.

"The French economy has embarked on the road to recovery," Insee said, laying its

prediction to companies rebuilding their stocks in anticipation of greater export activity and consumer demand.

Indeed, April figures released recently showed that French consumers were beginning to show faith in a recovery after three years of economic crisis. Consumption of manufactured products rose 1.2 percent in the month, following a 0.6 percent rise in March.

Mr. Alphandery called it an "encouraging" statistic, adding that consumer activity "should be headed in the right direction in the months ahead."

Economists say a good portion of the recovery can be attributed to the government's pump-priming measures introduced earlier this year.

"The economy got a large dose of government incentives in the auto and housing sectors," said Brian Mullaney, chief international economist at Morgan Stanley in London. "If the French economy advances 1.5 percent this year, I'd say that a half-percent to three-quarters percent of that will be due to the incentives program."

The government, since February, has granted 5,000 francs (\$900) to anyone agreeing to junk their cars older than 10 years and purchase a new model. With both Renault SA and Peugeot SA agreeing to match the government bonus, new-car sales jumped nearly 14 percent in the first four months. Analysts now estimate that the measure, which is to remain in effect until next year, will generate additional sales of up to 250,000 cars in 1994, which

would bring the total sales up to about 1.95 million cars.

Critics say the incentives may be producing a false picture, suggesting that perhaps half of the sales being generated would have otherwise arrived on their own in later months. As a result, they say the industry may have to face another downturn when the program ends.

The government also gave a boost to the badly suffering building industry, according to subsidized loans, particularly aimed at stimulating state-subsidized, low-income housing. As a result, in the first four months, housing starts jumped 20 percent to 103,200 units. There was a 25 percent increase in public housing projects, while individual housing starts rose almost 12 percent.

In the areas of office and commercial buildings, where there were no subsidies, the crisis has continued. The National Building Federation said starts on new office buildings declined 18.8 percent in the first four months.

Vincent Bazi, economist with Baring Securities France SA, said the big question mark is whether consumers will continue to spend, or rather retreat to their former savings mode for fear they will face unemployment. With the jobless count mounting steadily last year—to over 3.3 million people or 12.3 percent of the work force—French households increased their savings rate to 14.5 percent of their incomes this year, much higher than the 11 percent to 12 percent savings rate in normal times.

With some 540 billion francs socked away last year, mostly in life insurance and special savings accounts for housing, there was little cash left over for purchasing household goods.

Meanwhile, French companies are rebuilding their stocks, depleted during the downturn. Factory utilization reached 81.7 percent in April, up sharply from 79.4 percent in the fourth quarter, and was expected to approach maximum levels of 82.5 percent by the end of the first half.

At the same time, companies were starting to invest in modernizing their facilities, with spending on new plant and equipment for expanded production believed right around the corner. Business investment, which plummeted 15 percent in 1993 and 30 percent over the past three years, was expected to grow by 4 percent in value this year and by 6 percent in 1995.

COMPANIES, economists say, are generating good cash-flow and are in a position to invest, without having to borrow, as soon as they see the demand.

Economists believe corporate profits will leap this year—estimates range between 20 percent and 40 percent—from the depressed levels of 1993. Despite the encouraging numbers, market experts say the French economy is still not out of the woods, particularly with the presidential election season approaching.

"I'm underweighting the French market because of concerns about the budget defi-

cit and political risks," said Mr. Mullaney of Morgan Stanley. "I have concern about Balladur's tendency to give in to industrial actions," he said, referring to the government's retreat over the past year against striking workers at Air France, students angry about a special lower wage for graduates undergoing training and fishermen protesting poor market conditions.

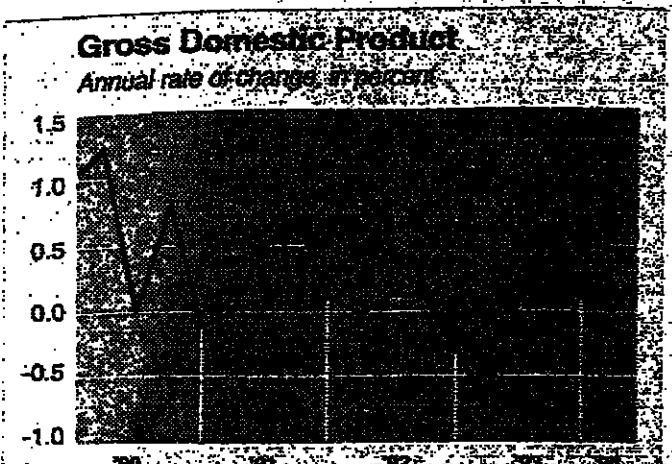
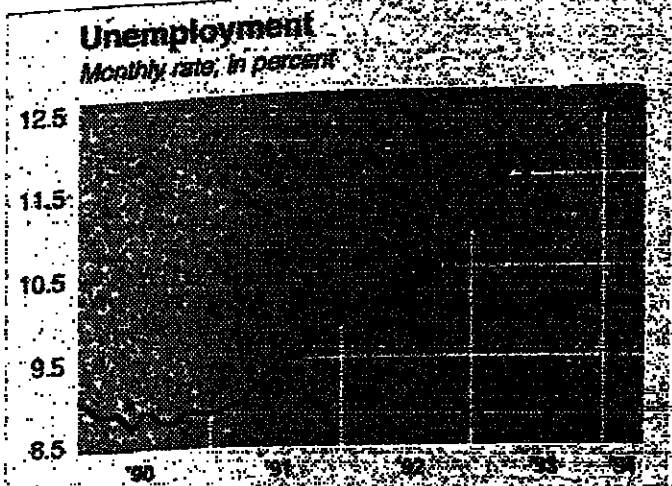
Workers in the health care sector now are beginning to agitate about government plans to introduce more flexibility in their working hours.

Fears about a wider budget deficit—it's already estimated for 1994 at close to 6 percent of GDP—are being fueled by talk of further fiscal stimulation. The government recently floated the idea of tax cuts this fall for companies and perhaps households as well.

"As the campaign gets into full swing, the concern is that the government might be tempted to write an even bigger check," Mr. Mullaney said.

No matter who wins the Elysée, he said, new taxes and spending cuts would be required after the election to bring the deficit down. To meet the constraints set under the Maastricht treaty for monetary union, at the earliest in 1997, a member country's annual deficit cannot exceed 3 percent of GDP.

JACQUES NEHER is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.



Sources: Insee, Banque de France, CCEA, OECD

After Sell-Off of Prime Properties, Slowdown Is Likely in Privatization Program

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A year after seizing power, the conservatives have gone far on their promise to deliver France's public sector into private hands, successfully selling off some of the healthiest French companies.

But now comes the hard part. With markets sagging, a presidential election around the corner and more difficult assets to unload, the pace appears certain to slow as the government, though needy of the proceeds to help offset a ballooning budget deficit, takes pains to avoid any pre-election foul-ups.

Even after the election—assuming one or another conservative candidate wins the Elysée—the privatization effort is not likely to advance any faster than the health of the companies permits, and most of them look pretty sickly now. In addition, the giants in the non-competitive sector, such as the telephone monopoly France Telecom, and national utilities Electricité de France and Gaz de France, will likely remain off-limits for at least several more years because of political and social sensitivities, political sources suggest.

Since the program kicked off last fall, the

Treasury has cashed in state assets worth 93 billion francs (\$16 billion), selling the state's controlling stakes to the public in the banks Crédit Local de France and Banque Nationale de Paris, chemicals group Rhône-Poulenc SA, oil company Elf Aquitaine, and most recently, in the largest French insurer, Union des Assurances de Paris.

Edmond Alphandery in May claimed there "will not be a pause in the privatization program," but analysts suggest a slowdown will be inevitable, primarily because of a lack of companies in strong enough financial condition to attract investors.

Assurances Générales de France, the insurance company, initially was seen as a sell-off candidate in the first half of the year, but now it is not likely to be put on the block until fall, and even then, the drop in the market for insurance stocks could make the government think twice.

During the privatization of UAP, the government had faced critics who accused it of offering its shares at a "flea market price"—152 francs. The stock had traded at 223 francs last fall. Even at that price, investors were relatively restrained in their enthusiasm. The issue was oversubscribed 2.5 times, while the

Rhône-Poulenc issue had an oversubscription of 4.5 times and BNP five times.

The UAP issue was particularly poorly received on Wall Street, which took up only 2.7 percent of the share offer.

The life insurance unit of the Caisse des Dépôts & Consignations, Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance, is also mentioned as a possible candidate for privatization this fall, but it faces the same problem as AGF.

"CNP and AGF are viewed by the markets as not so interesting privatizations because interest rates will be rising, but the government may be forced to go ahead with them anyway for political reasons," said the head of an American investment bank watching the scene. "If the program is interrupted now, it will be difficult to restart it before the election."

The wild card this fall may be Renault SA, one of Europe's healthiest carmakers, worth an estimated 40 billion to 50 billion francs. The government originally pledged to privatize the company before the end of this year, but then backed away from the pledge, suggesting that the issue would be made after the election next spring.

Renault has historically been viewed as a

"showcase" for organized labor in France, particularly the Communist-dominated Confédération Générale du Travail, which has shown itself hostile to privatization. Even though unions have been emasculated over the past decade of corporate restructuring, observers said the government didn't want to risk a worker revolt that could hinder the conservatives' campaign.

NEVERTHELESS, according to recent French newspaper reports, the government now is studying a low-profile partial privatization of the carmaker instead. The idea would be to place 15 percent to 25 percent of Renault's shares with a group of French industrial and institutional investors as a first step, with a public offer to follow next year, according to the report. The plan would permit AB Volvo to sell off some or all of the 20 percent it owns in Renault—a stake it pledged to abandon following the failure last December of the planned merger between the Swedish and French carmakers.

The government also hopes to unload Groupe Bull, its troubled computer company,

Because of Bull's weak financial condition after several years of deep losses, the government will not make a public offer, but rather offer the state's controlling stake directly to another company in the sector, NEC Corp. of Japan, which already has a small interest, is mentioned as a possible buyer.

The government may have to adopt a similar strategy if it wants to part ways quickly with most other companies on its privatization list. In the most difficult position in the short term are Air France, which lost nearly 8 billion francs last year, and Crédit Lyonnais, which reported losses of almost 7 billion francs. But substantial losses also were reported by Aérospatiale, the aerospace group; Usinor Sacilor, the steel company; Thomson SA, the electronics and defense company; and Sncma, the aircraft motors maker.

While the privatization program has played an important role in raising money for the government's recession-drained coffers, it also has helped advance the government's aim to install a "popular capitalism" in France, where the stock market has traditionally been viewed as a "casino" for professional investors only.

According to a study by the Privatization

Observatory, a group of marketing and advertising agencies, the privatization program, up until UAP, had brought 2.5 million new small investors to the stock market, bringing the total to 7 million. The UAP sell-off was expected to attract around 800,000 more to the Bourse.

However, a downturn in the market could just as easily scare off many of the newcomers, the study suggested, noting that many small investors were unaware of the dangers of playing the market. "This apparent lack of consciousness about the stock market game risks causing profound disappointment if the economy leads the privatized stocks to fall below their offer prices," it said.

For those looking for a quick profit, the latest round of privatizations have had less to offer than the first wave, in 1986-1988, when the stocks were first quoted at an average of 18 percent above their offer prices. So far, only BNP's sell-off can match that average—it was offered at 240 francs and first quoted at 283.5 francs, an 18.1 percent gain. Upon first quote, the shares of Crédit Local de France gained 7.2 percent, Rhône-Poulenc 10.6 percent, Elf 7.2 percent and UAP 2.6 percent.

Jacques Neher

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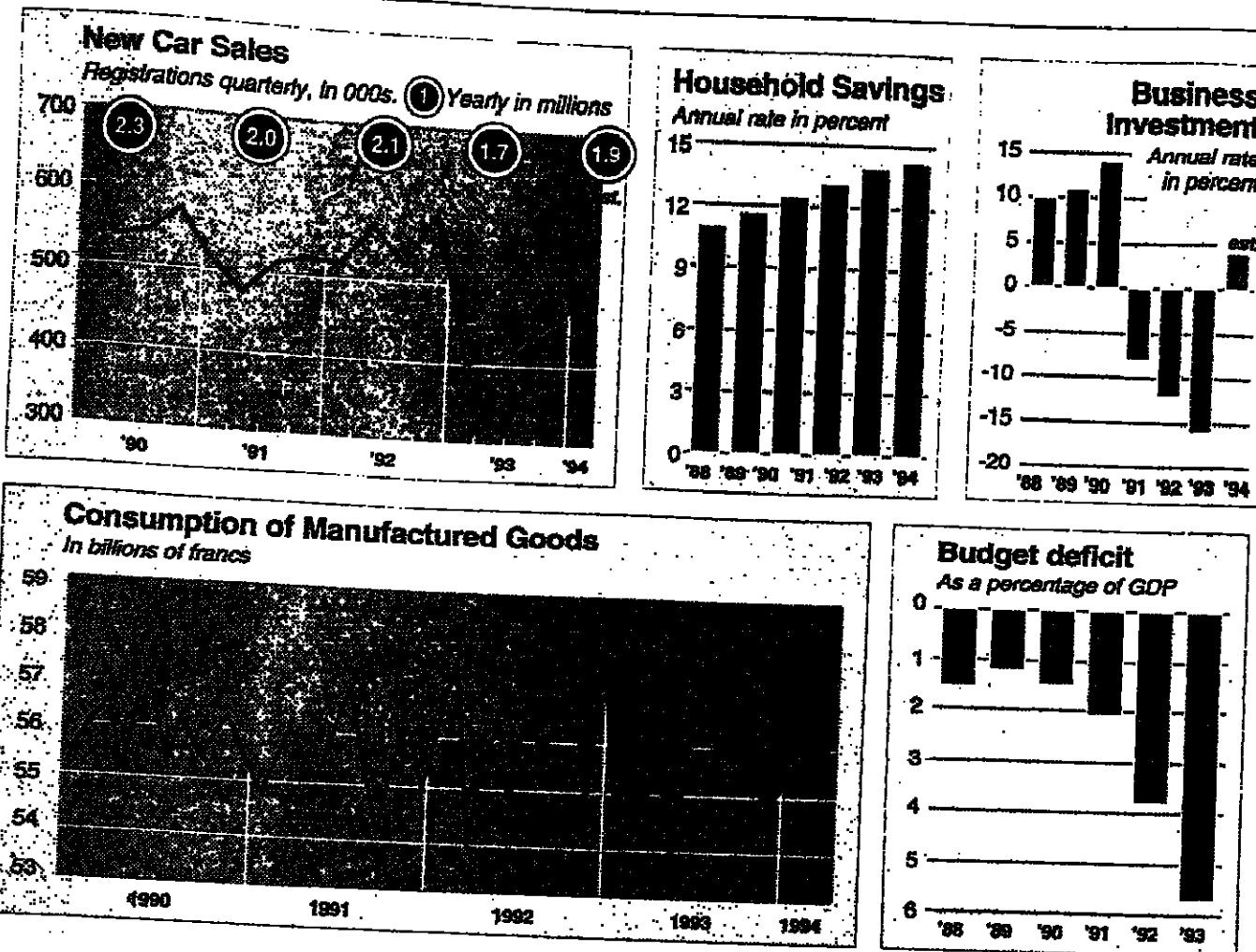
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French Economy

A Special Report



A 'Traveling Salesman' in Hermès Tie

Tordjman Spreads the Word About France's Improved Investment Climate

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — Encoined in the Finance Ministry's Stalinian architecture, Jean Daniel Tordjman sports a debonair silk necktie with an eye-catching motif of umbrellas.

The pattern, he tells visitors, refers to "Singin' in the Rain," the classic musical comedy combining the perennial charms of France with American can-do verve.

This offhand way of mixing Hermès and Hollywood is typical of Mr. Tordjman, a voluble, sophisticated official with a title as ponderous as the building he works in: Ambassador at Large, Special Representative of France for International Investment and head of the Invest-in-France mission.

In practice, Mr. Tordjman spends little time at his desk and stays constantly on the road in the United States, Asia and Europe, working directly with people there to facilitate their investments in France.

A top-level traveling salesman to the world's financial elite to get them to buy into France's future, he also functions as a lobbyist inside the French system for attracting and keeping foreign investment.

It is an unusual job and France has filled it with a man of unusual qualities: at 50, with seven years' experience as head of the economic section of the French Embassy in Washington, Mr. Tordjman is an insider in the elite ranks of the bureaucracy and a trade official with hands-on experience in the global competition for cross-border investment. The fact that he accepted the job — after playing a key role in the interministerial consultations that led to its creation two years ago — testifies to his confidence that when France says it wants foreign investment, this time it means business.

After years of keeping foreign companies at arm's length, France now wants to embrace them, and Mr. Tordjman is the point man making sure foreign companies hear the news about a new attitude in Paris.

No effort is spared. Last month, a handful of U.S. pension-fund managers — controlling \$400 billion that has to be invested somewhere — spent a week in Evian, the spa on Lake Geneva that has gained luster as a showplace of its owner, Antoine Riboud, who is also the boss of France's top food multinational, BSN, just renamed Danone.

The working sessions included a drumbeat of upbeat news about France, including the possibility of new jobs for the unemployed, a four-day week. Although experts dismiss the idea as economic pie-in-the-sky, it has evident electoral appeal.

Mr. Tordjman is faced with a race against time. The French presidential elections are due to be held next April. With polls showing two out of five voters personally worried about the possibility of losing their jobs over the coming months, unemployment is certain to be the biggest issue of the campaign.

Although Mr. Balladur has not yet said whether he will run for the presidency, he is showing every sign of wanting to. At present, the polls continue to show him as the favorite. But he knows that he must get the unemployment figures down before next April if he is to stand a chance of winning the contest. Mr. Chirac is already breathing down his neck.

Despite strong pressure from certain government backbenchers for the adoption of a more reflationist economic policy (involving a big increase in government spending, a sharp cut in interest rates and the flotation of the franc on the foreign-exchange markets), Mr. Balladur has doggedly stuck to his policy of monetary and budgetary rigor.

To those like Mr. Seguin, who have accused the government of failing to give sufficient priority to job creation, Mr. Balladur tirelessly repeats that there can be no durable progress on the jobs front without first creating a healthy economy.

In the run-up to the presidential election, he might have been tempted to offer juicy handouts to voters. Instead, he has already announced plans to make further important cuts in government spending next year with the aim of reducing the budget deficit by an extra 25 billion francs (\$4.46 billion), and there is talk of shelving promised income tax cuts of 20 billion francs until 1996.

Mr. Balladur has always said that his reforms will take time, that he has no "miracle solutions." The way forward would be tough, he said, and much effort would be required from everyone. At first, this Churchillian, "blood, sweat and tears" message appealed to an electorate disillusioned with the unfulfilled political promises of the past. But their patience is now beginning to wear thin.

Of course, the last people to get the word about the welcome mat that Mr. Tordjman carries in his briefcase may well be some refractory departments in French government. Until recently, even when the government wanted a particular foreign investment, the venture could bog down in bureaucratic infighting between, say, the Industry Ministry's plans for nurturing subcontractors in one region and another ministry's politics of sending jobs to a more electorally sensitive region.

Conscious of this reputation for heavy-handed government as a damaging factor coloring France's investment climate, Mr. Tordjman, before even attempting to woo new investors, started out by trying to mend fences with foreign companies already in France.

"Most future investment is going to come from existing investors as companies restructure their international operations to meet the new economic rules of the game, especially in a single-market Europe where it is no longer politically essential to have a subsidiary in every nation," he says.

That means expanding some investments and closing down others, and Mr. Tordjman's goal is to see that a corporation such as International Business Machines Corp., which has facilities deliberately scattered through the European Union, concentrates its eggs in the French basket.

Listening to the complaints of foreign-owned businesses leads to trying to find remedies for their problems.

For instance, a newly arrived Japanese company was shown one-time leniency on an import violation probably stemming from lack of familiarity with the French system. American companies in an entire service sector reportedly got relief from some costly administrative requirements. A major European pharmaceuticals maker was helped to locate a new facility where it wanted, not where political expediency dictated.

To cut through the notorious red tape in Paris, the government now has only four weeks to challenge foreign investments of less than 50 million francs (\$9 million) before they are automatically authorized. Investors get residence permits on arrival for one year while the normal administrative routine is completed.

For domestic consumption, French politicians still protest loudly whenever foreign companies close down facilities in France, complaining that other countries in the European Union are luring away jobs. In contrast, Mr. Tordjman is serene about the issue of disinvestment: "More of that traffic is coming our way than going away."

He has grounds for being so bullish. Foreign investment in France totaled \$111 billion in 1993, up from just \$20 billion a little over a decade earlier; it has been growing at a rate of \$10 billion to \$11 billion a year over the past few years.

France now ranks behind Britain and Germany in Europe as a recipient of foreign investment, a far better showing than in the past, and even leaped to the top spot in the sweepstakes in 1992.

That French spent owed a lot to the opening of Euro Disney, the second-largest construction project in Europe after the Channel Tunnel. The \$4 billion entertainment park incidentally reinforced the long-held position of the United States as the country with the largest stock of investment in France, with Germany still in second place despite its own domestic investment needs since reunification.

For the foreseeable future, France seems to be profiting handsomely from its situation at the center of the continent. Britain has been hurt by the decrease in Japanese outlays while France has benefited from rising foreign acquisitions by its European neighbors, notably Italy and the Benelux countries.

Mr. Tordjman describes his own approach in these terms: "I don't tell business what to do; I listen and try to understand what business wants to do and make sure that our administration does all in its power to help the companies succeed or fail — on their own."

While protectionist reflexes remain strong in France, foreign ownership is officially seen as a spur to the overall economy and no longer as primarily a threat to France's home-developed businesses.

The advantage is the creation of new jobs amid worsening unemployment. Foreign-owned investments typically are midsize companies — fewer than 1,000 employees — offering faster job expansion than big corporations.

These foreign-owned companies are now adding nearly 15,000 jobs a year to the work force, with U.S. investors accounting for more than one-third of the total, about as much as all the other EU countries combined.

The foreign presence is particularly strong in the manufacturing sector, notably in food-processing, electronics and chemicals. Notable absentees — Japanese carmakers, defense contractors from any foreign country, U.S. television companies — elicit little comment from Mr. Tordjman. Instead, he insists on what he says is the fundamental shift of French recognition that it cannot escape total involvement in a global marketplace.

One factor in France's need for an inflow of foreign capital is to offset the heavy outflow of franc investments over the last decade as major French corporations expanded in the United States and other foreign markets.

More important, Mr. Tordjman contends, France has accepted more competition in its domestic markets. "Can you imagine anything more French than french fries? But a Canadian company, McCain, has started making frozen french fries in France and this year it is selling 200 tons of them in this country and the rest of Europe."

JOSEPH FITCHETT is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.



The unemployment offices are busy, left; a demonstration against a lower minimum wage for the young.

Jobs May Hold Key to Presidential Race

By Diana Geddes

PARIS — President François Mitterrand came to power in 1981 promising to slash unemployment, which then stood at a record 1.7 million. By the time the current conservative government swept into power 12 years later, the number of jobless had almost doubled to over 3 million, representing 10.7 percent of the work force — the highest unemployment rate of any of the world's leading economic powers.

Edouard Balladur determined to make no such foolish promises. All he would say, when first appointed prime minister in March 1993, was that he would "try and stop the rise in unemployment between now and the end of the year."

Even that has proved a vain hope. In April, the number out of work had gone up by a further quarter of a million to 3.33 million, or 12.3 percent, and it is continuing to rise. Mr. Balladur now modestly talks of hoping to "reverse the curve" by the end of the current year.

This time his prediction has more of a chance of proving correct, though the experts remain cautious. There are increasing signs that the long-promised economic recovery is finally on the way after the worst recession in France since the end of World War II.

Both Insee, the official French statistical body, and the European Commission have recently revised upward their estimates for French economic growth. After a fall in national output of 1 percent last year, Insee is now predicting a rise of 0.9 percent in the first half of 1994 (up from its 0.5 percent forecast last December), while the European Commission is predicting growth of 1.6 percent for the whole of the current year (up from its original 1 percent estimate) and 2.8 percent next year, placing France ahead of Britain, Germany and Italy.

Since the beginning of the year, the rise in French unemployment has slowed to less than \$,000 a month, compared with 30,000 a month when the right came to power last year. And for the first time since 1990, more jobs are now being created than lost. Figures for the first quarter show a net increase of 20,000 jobs (excluding the agricultural and public administration sectors).

But this is still not enough to absorb the expected natural increase of 120,000 in the working population this year. Experts estimate that an annual rise in GDP of at least 2.5 percent is needed before the number of jobless will begin to fall, and France is not expected to achieve that level of growth until 1995.

Since the first oil shock in 1973, France's unemployment record has been the worst of any of the large OECD countries. Its tax burden — representing 44 percent of GDP, compared with 30 percent in the United States — is

the highest of any of the leading industrial nations. Its welfare system is one of the most generous in the world. And its labor market is still one of the most restrictive despite some recent attempts to make it a little more flexible.

There is a tremendous disincentive for employers to take on new workers in France. Not only is there an official minimum wage (currently 5,866 francs a month — high for Europe) but the employer also has to pay crippling social welfare costs equivalent to 60 percent of the worker's wage on top of that, and should business start to go badly, he will find laying off staff both difficult and costly.

Over the past year, the government has introduced a whole series of measures aimed at creating new jobs by reducing labor costs for low-skilled workers, providing financial incentives for employers to take on unemployed

the "social" treatment of unemployment. He has called for a "new social contract" between the government and workers.

MEANWHILE, the Socialists have returned to the idea of a cut in working hours as the best way to create new jobs. They are advocating a reduction of the present 39-hour working week to 35 hours without loss of pay, with the eventual aim of introducing a four-day week. Although experts dismiss the idea as economic pie-in-the-sky, it has evident electoral appeal.

Mr. Balladur is faced with a race against time. The French presidential elections are due to be held next April. With polls showing two out of five voters personally worried about the possibility of losing their jobs over the coming months, unemployment is certain to be the biggest issue of the campaign.

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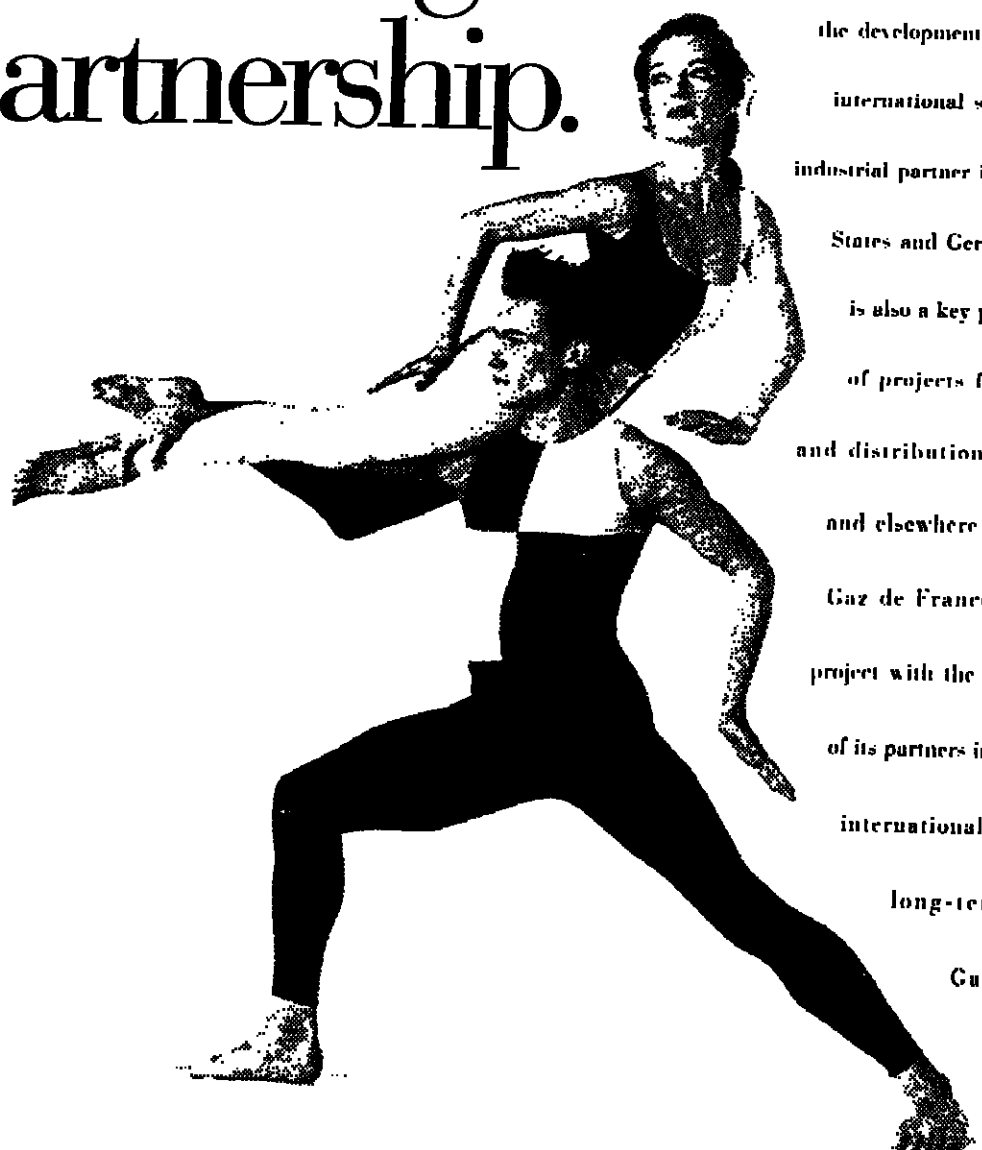
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DIANA GEDDES is the Paris correspondent for The Economist.

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Gaz de France is one of the rare natural gas companies in the world to offer a comprehensive service from the original source to the final consumer. It is also at work beyond its borders, providing its expertise in the areas of technical cooperation and industrial installations. Its engineering and consulting subsidiary, Sofregaz, has over 30 years' experience in the development of gas projects on an international scale. Called on as an industrial partner in Canada, the United States and Germany, Gaz de France is also a key player in a wide range of projects for the transmission and distribution of gas in the CIS and elsewhere in Central Europe. Gaz de France approaches each project with the unique expectations of its partners in mind. And because international development is a long-term commitment, Gaz de France has now opened permanent offices in Moscow, Kiev, Budapest, Prague, Bratislava, Berlin, Buenos Aires, Houston and Montreal.



SPORTS

Sanders
Is Hero
As Mets
Drop Ball

The Associated Press

This is why the Cincinnati Reds were so excited to get Deion Sanders.

Sanders hustled for a two-out double in the ninth inning, then scored the tying run on an infield single Sunday in a game the Reds eventually won, 9-6, in the 10th over the visiting New York Mets.

"Scoring all the way from second on a ball like that," said Lenny Harris, who got the tying hit, "we

NL ROUNDOUP

were kind of laughing. We hadn't seen anything like that in a long time."

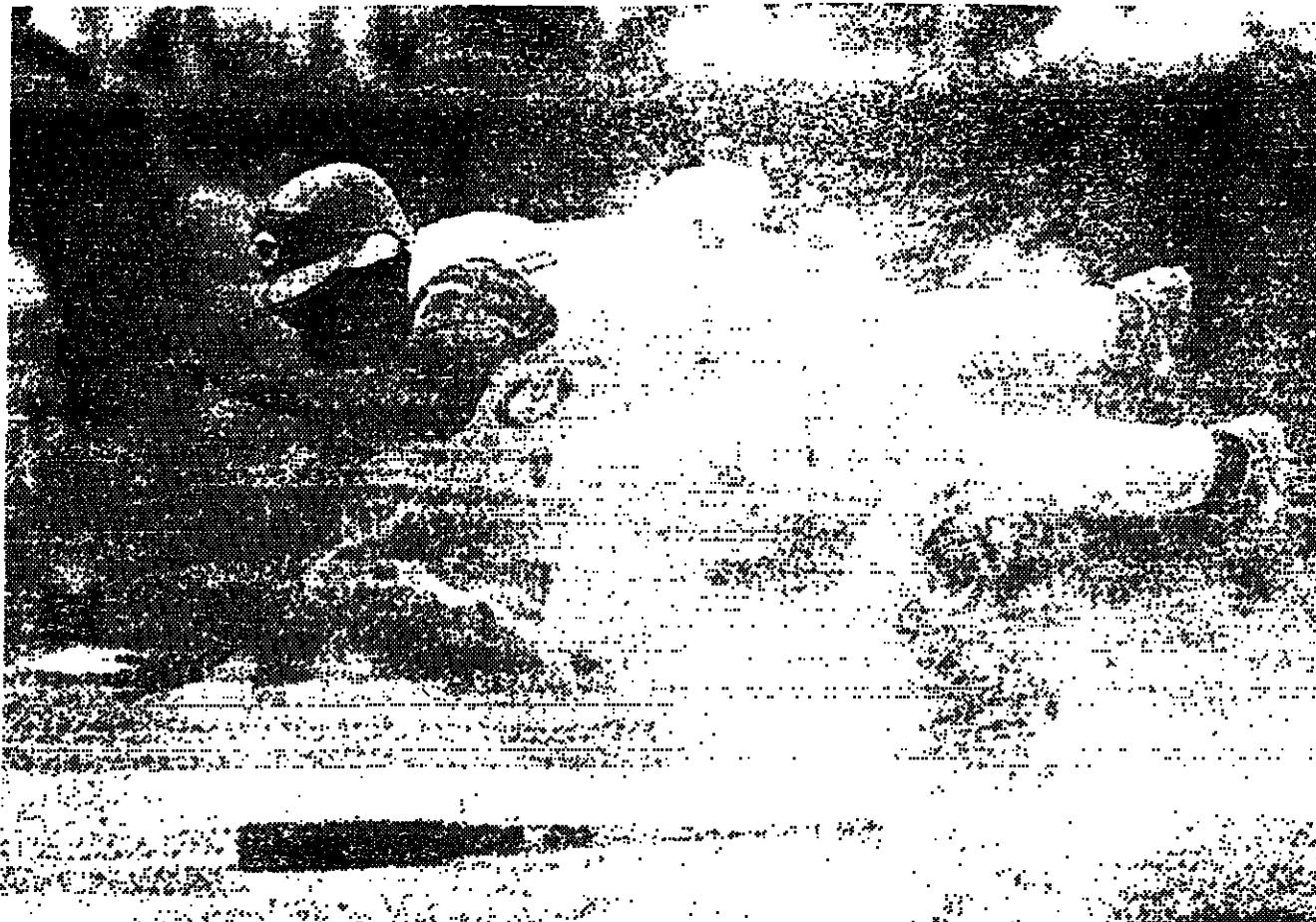
Sanders is 9-for-27 with three stolen bases since the Reds got him last Sunday in a trade that sent Roberto Kelly to Atlanta.

The Mets took a 6-4 lead into the bottom of the ninth at Riverfront Stadium, and John Franco retired the first two batters, Brian Dorsett singled, and Sanders followed with a hard grounder that deflected off Jose Vizcaino's glove at shortstop. Sanders streaked into second base when the Mets' center fielder, Ryan Thompson, tried to rush his throw and dropped the ball.

Harris hit a slow grounder toward the hole that Vizcaino fielded, but his throw to first was late. Dorsett scored on the single, and Sanders was determined to follow him. David Segui's throw home from first base beat Sanders, who stopped about 10 feet up the line. But the Met catcher, Todd Hundley, dropped the ball for an error, and Sanders vaulted over him for the tying run.

"I was just doing what I had to do to get home," Sanders said. "That was a good throw. I thought I was dead."

In the Reds' 10th, Barry Larkin



Deion Sanders diving over the Mets' catcher, Todd Hundley, to score the tying run in the ninth. The Reds went to win, 9-6, in the 10th.

singled with one out, and Bret Boone reached on Bobby Bonilla's error at third base. Frank Seminara (0-2) made a wild pickoff throw to second base that moved up the runners, and Jerome Walton hit a drive that bounced off the top of the left-field fence for his first homer in the majors since 1991.

"Some losses are worse than others," said the Mets' manager, Dallas Green. "This one ranks up there pretty good."

Expos 10, Cubs 5: Freddie Benavides, pinch-hitting, upped home the tie-breaking run in the 13th inning, and Montreal won its fourth in a row. Chicago has lost six straight, all at Wrigley Field.

Randy Milligan doubled in the 13th off Dave Otto; Benavides tripled for a 5-4 lead, and Mike Lansing doubled. With two outs, Sean Berry hit a three-run homer.

The Cubs scored the tying run in the ninth off John Wetteland, and both teams left the bases loaded in the 10th. Ryan Sandberg, who did not start a day after bruising his left knee in an outfield collision, grounded out to end the Chicago 10th.

Pirates 4, Rockies 3: Kevin Young tripled home the go-ahead run in the ninth inning and Pittsburgh won at Mile High Stadium.

Jay Bell opened the ninth with a single off Marcus Moore, and Young followed with a short fly ball to left-center that split Colorado's diving outfielders.

Marlins 10, Padres 5: Jerry Browne hit a two-run double, and Benito Santiago had a three-run homer in the seventh as Florida completed a three-game sweep of San Diego.

A.J. Sager walked Dave Magadan leading off the seventh, and Pedro Martinez relieved. Chuck Carr reached when Martinez threw wide to first on his sacrifice bunt, and Browne followed with a double down the left field line.

In earlier games, reported Monday in some editions of the Herald Tribune:

Braves 6, Dodgers 5: Jeff Blauser hit a two-out, two-run double, capping a four-run rally in the eighth inning at Atlanta.

The Braves are 6-0 against the Dodgers this season and 18-1 against NL West opponents. Los Angeles has lost four in a row.

Atlanta overcame a 5-2 deficit in the eighth against Al Ounra, Darren Dreifort and Todd Worrell. Mark Lemke had an RBI grounder and Dave Gallagher singled home a

run before Blauser doubled off Worrell.

Giants 10, Cardinals 3: Pitcher Mark Portugal hit an RBI single during a six-run first inning that sent San Francisco past St. Louis and ended a five-game losing streak.

Matt Williams hit his 20th homer for the Giants, who got a season-high 17 hits. They began the day batting .239, lowest in the majors. Portugal, Barry Bonds and Darren Lewis each had three hits for visiting San Francisco.

Astros 4, Phillies 2: Darryl Kile gave up two runs in the first inning, then did not allow another before leaving after the eighth at the Astrodome.

Kile allowed five hits and John Hudek pitched the ninth for his eighth save.

Did Tennis See Pierce Bloom?

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For nine days, the women's tournament at the French Open amounted to a minority-party caucus. No one paid much attention as one practically anonymous candidate after another tried to become the darkhorse who would take on Steffi Graf, the world No. 1.

Mary Pierce muscled her way into the semifinal against Graf, and Graf was clobbered. Apart from Pete Sampras's abortive attempt to win his fourth consecutive Grand Slam title, Pierce's breakthrough was the most memorable occasion of the tournament.

IAN THOMSEN

Whether she is responding to the larger issue — the rescue of women's tennis — probably cannot be determined until next year.

Wimbledon starts in three weeks, and Pierce, 19, will make her debut there with small expectations. She plans to go to England in a few days and has entered the warm-up tournament at Eastbourne — in the 21-and-under division.

"This will be my second time playing on grass and it isn't very easy for me to play on," Pierce explained. "So I'd just rather play the 21-and-under event just to kind of get used to it and not have it really count as a tournament."

For her to reach the final rounds at Wimbledon would be a more sensational breakthrough than her performance backed by the French fans at Roland Garros. If not for the straight-set victory by No. 2 Arantxa Sanchez Vicario of Spain, No. 12 Pierce would have become the lowest-seeded women's Grand Slam finalist since the Open era began in 1968.

Beyond the final emotional bid of Martina Navratilova, no one can be seen as a serious rival to Graf at Wimbledon — unless Graf turns out to beat herself. Unhappy with her play in the month preceding Roland Garros, Graf figures to return to her intense, focused roots after being kicked around by Pierce. Conversely, it is possible that she will not soon regain her confidence and will be susceptible to another dramatic upset.

Since 1968, only two women seeded outside of the top four had ever won the French Open (No. 7 Sanchez Vicario in 1989, and No. 5 Nancy Richey in 1968).

The opposite is true in the men's game, what with No. 23 Alberto Berasategui of Spain reaching the final against his compatriot and the defending champion, Sergi Bruguera, who beat him in four sets. The emergence of Berasategui, who hadn't lost a set before the final, was unprecedented — Mats Wilander of Sweden was unseeded when he won the French Open in 1982, and the unheralded Boris Becker broke through at Wimbledon in 1985.

In an interview before the French Open, Graf predicted that women's tennis would never experience such upsets in the major events, saying that women lacked the power to dominate their opponents physically. Even on her hottest day, said Graf, no underdog was likely to serve a highly seeded opponent off of the court.

If Pierce can sustain her recent advances, she could begin to change that assumption. Her coach, Nick Bollettieri, said that in his 37 years of tennis he had

never seen any player — including his former pupils Andre Agassi, Jim Courier and Monica Seles, and his current client Becker — "hit the ball so well from both sides" as Pierce was hitting this weekend. Both Graf and Sanchez Vicario said the power of Pierce's groundstrokes was unrivaled.

Bollettieri advised her less than three weeks ago to stick with what she does best.

As Bollettieri tells it, "I said, 'I have been giving some thought to your game, and I said, 'Now you're going to get mad at me, but I'm going to tell you something. You are not too intelligent on the court. In fact, you are rather stupid. O.K.'"

Certainly Pierce had heard worse from her father. "I said it exactly that way," Bollettieri said. "If I can't tell her how I feel as a coach, then I'm not doing the right job. The more she thinks, the more difficulty we are going to have. So I said, 'We are going to get up on the baseline and we are going to hit the ball out of every ball.' And you know who is responsible for that? Mr. Pierce. He is the man that made her a hitter. You have to give credit to where the credit is deserved."

Mary Pierce and her mother have said that Jim Pierce, Mary's father and former coach, had abused them emotionally and physically for years. In many ways, then, Pierce is the perfect emblem in tennis's fitful bid to recast itself. The women's game has come under much deserved criticism for making stars out of immature teenagers — the sport began addressing this issue last month after the arrest of Jennifer Capriati for marijuana possession — and Pierce has been through that grinder, subjected to a parent who overworked her and put her under severe pressures.

And yet one would never know it to watch her play this weekend. Perhaps there is a lot she is hiding, or with which she hasn't come to grips, but she was much more outgoing and apparently happier than any of her opponents. She responded to the crowd, she laughed, she headed the ball, she almost seemed to dance at times. In between those moments, the way she played was simply dazzling.

"Many people say that something is missing in tennis, that it's less exciting," said Pierce, who will climb to No. 7 in the rankings next week, making her the highest-ranked Frenchwoman ever. "But I feel that the public likes me — especially here in Paris — and for the way I attack in my game."

For a sport absolutely lacking in charisma, here is a woman of French heritage raised in America who speaks both languages. She can relate to both sides of the ocean. Indeed, with journalists from all over the world gathered at the French Open, it is astonishing that she was not made available to the press for one hour the morning after she overtook Graf. Tennis could have said, "Here is our new star, we're proud of her, spread the word about her" — and every major newspaper in the world would have come out with a positive feature on the bright future of women's tennis.

For a game that is content to allow one 14-year-old after another sacrifice her youth on behalf of sponsors, it is amazing how suicidally protective the game becomes when one of those players actually amounts to something positive. By the game's own choice, strangely enough, it is easier to prepare an in-depth feature about Capriati's downfall than it is to come up with the compelling facts of Pierce's rise. Ultimately, all the players suffer. It really is a callous sport.

For Rangers' Hitters, There's No Place Like Fenway

The Associated Press

The Texas Rangers' new home, The Ballpark in Arlington, has a 14-foot wall in left. Maybe they should raise it a few feet.

Texas completed a weekend of using Fenway Park's 37-foot Green Monster as a target on Sunday as Jose Canseco's three-run

AL ROUNDOUP

homer in the 11th inning gave the Rangers a 10-7 victory and a sweep.

"You've got to love it here," said Canseco, who hit four homers and drove in 10 runs in the three games. "You've got to love it if you're a right-handed power hitter. This park is truly advantageous for a right-handed hitter."

Canseco went 10-for-13 in the series and scored 10 runs. The Rangers collected 45 hits and outscored Boston, 33-13, to post their first sweep at Fenway since 1984.

Will Clark, who hits behind Canseco in the cleanup spot, went 9-for-15 with eight RBIs.

"It's really difficult to pitch to two hitters when you've got 3-4 hitters that are so darn hot," Canseco said.

Clark, who signed as a free agent in the

offseason, adds another potent bat to a Texas lineup featuring Canseco, Juan Gonzalez and Dean Palmer.

"That's what I envisioned," said the Rangers' manager, Kevin Kennedy. "I envisioned Will getting base hits with two outs to win ballgames. Jose is much more focused. He wants to be one of the premier players in baseball again, and I think he has shown that."

In sweeping Boston, the Rangers completed a six-game road trip at 5-1.

Angels 3, Brewers 1: Joe Magrane pitched a four-hitter to help California stop visiting Milwaukee and snap a six-game losing streak.

Magrane, who underwent elbow surgery in February and had averaged less than five innings in his first five starts, survived six walks by using off-speed pitches to keep the Brewers off balance.

Magrane carried a three-hit shutout into the ninth before Brian Harper hit a two-out RBI double. It was his first complete game since Aug. 28, 1990.

Blue Jays 5, Mariners 4: In Seattle, Toronto's Devon White and Paul Molitor hit homers in the first inning to help Dave Stewart beat the Mariners for the 20th time in his career.

The Blue Jays took a 3-0 lead on the game's first eight pitches by Dave Fleming. Toronto, which took two of three from the Mariners, won their first road series this season.

White went 4-for-5, and he hit his eighth homer on Fleming's second pitch. Stewart improved to 20-6 in his career against the Mariners, including 2-0 this season.

Indians 8, Athletics 1: Albert Belle drove in four runs and Eddie Murray three as Cleveland swept the A's in Oakland and extended its winning streak to eight games.

It was the 11th time this season the A's were swept in a series. They dropped to a major-league worst 16-39 and are on pace to lose 117 games.

Charles Nagy allowed one run and 10 hits in eight innings as the Indians improved to 16-3 against the AL West.

Belle hit a two-run single and had two sacrifice flies, and Murray doubled, singled and had a sacrifice fly, giving him seven RBIs in his last two games.

Ron Darling allowed 10 hits and eight runs in three-plus innings.

In earlier games, reported Monday in some editions of the Herald Tribune:

Royals 3, Yankees 1: Kevin Appier com-

bined with two relievers on a seven-hitter as Kansas City completed a three-game sweep of the Yankees in New York.

Appier struck out seven in 7½ innings. Rusty Meacham pitched the ninth for his second save.

The Royals' sweep was their first in New York since 1978.

Paul O'Neill went 2-for-4 and drove in the Yankees' run with a single in the sixth. Jim Abbott threw 40 pitches in the first inning when the Royals collected five hits and scored three times.

Ortola 6, White Sox 5: At Baltimore, Cal Ripken's RBI single brought in the go-ahead run in Baltimore's four-run seventh inning.

Leo Gomez, Rafael Palmeiro and Harold Baines homered off the White Sox' starter, Alex Fernandez, as Baltimore won for just the second time in seven games.

Julio Franco, with two RBIs for the White Sox, leads the majors with 58.

Tigers 5, Twins 3: Tony Phillips hit two homers, and Mike Moore pitched a six-hitter as Detroit beat visiting Minnesota.

Phillips had his first career two-homer game, and Kirk Gibson also homered for the Tigers, who were routed, 21-7, by the Twins on Saturday.

Sanchez Vicario's Day-After Smash

Reuters

PARCELONA — Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, the new women's French Open tennis champion, on Monday slammed her opponent, Mary Pierce, for arrogance before the final and said her victory had been a smack in the face for the French player.

Sanchez Vicario, the world No. 2, won her second French title with a 6-4 6-4 triumph Sunday over the 12th-ranked Pierce, who had delighted the Paris crowd by upsetting the reigning champion, Steffi Graf of Germany, in the semifinals.

"When she beat Steffi she

seemed to think that she had it sewn up but she had one more match to play to be champion," Sanchez Vicario said upon returning home to Spain on Monday.

"My victory gave Mary Pierce a smack in the face and now she should have a bit more respect for her opponents," the Spaniard added.

Sanchez Vicario said both Pierce and the French press had seemed to think victory in the final was a foregone conclusion after Pierce's demolition of opponents in the early rounds and her stunning defeat of Graf, the world's top-ranked women's player.

"After all she said, I think all she achieved was to put pressure on herself," Sanchez Vicario said. "When she gets to be world No. 2, she can talk."

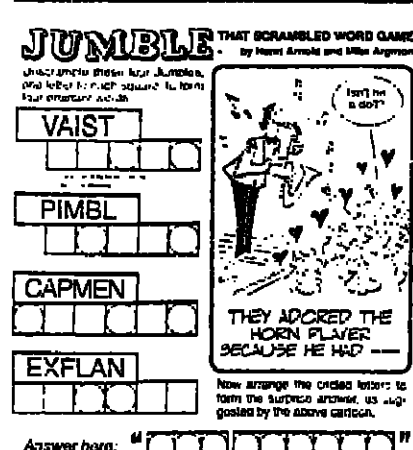
Journalists outnumbered spectators in a surprisingly low-key welcome for Sanchez Vicario at the Barcelona airport.

Sanchez Vicario refused to be disappointed, however.

"It's normal," she said. "Monday is a bad day for receiving champions."

Sergi Bruguera, the men's champion, and Alberto Berasategui, his opponent in the final, were due back in Spain later Monday.

DENNIS THE MENACE



PEANUTS



GARFIELD



BEETLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



THE FAR SIDE



BLONDIE



For investment information
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every Saturday
in the IHT

سكنا من الامم

SPORTS

The NBA Finals on TV

These are the countries and stations, according to the National Basketball Association, in which the NBA Finals will be telecast either live or on tape delay. Please check local listings for time and date of the telecast in your area.

The games in the best-of-seven series: Wednesday, New York at Houston, 9 P.M. Eastern U.S. time; Friday, New York at Houston, 9 P.M.; Sunday, Houston at New York, 7 P.M.; Wednesday, June 15, Houston at New York, 9 P.M.; Friday, June 17, Houston at New York, 9 P.M.; Sunday, June 19, New York at Houston, 7 P.M.; Wednesday, June 22, New York at Houston, 9 P.M. (* if necessary)

EUROPE
Austria: RSTV; Belgium: RTB; Bulgaria: BTV; Canada: TVS; Czech Republic: CTM; Denmark: TV2; Estonia: Eesti Kanal; Finland: YLE; France: Canal+; Germany: ARD; Greece: Mega Channel; Hungary: MTV; Iceland: RUV; Ireland: RTÉ; Italy: TeleMonteCarlo; Latvia: LNTV; Lithuania: LRTV; Moldova: RTR; Norway: TV2; Poland: TVP; Portugal: RTP; Romania: RTV; Russia: RTR; Slovakia: STV; Slovenia: RTV; Spain: TVE; Sweden: SVT; Switzerland: SRF; Taiwan: RTHK; Thailand: ISCTV.

ASIA/PACIFIC
Australia: TEN Network; China: CCTV; Guam: ESPN International; Hong Kong: ATV/ESPN International; Indonesia: SCTV/ATV/ESPN International; Japan: NHK-BS/BS-CATV; Korea: KBS; Malaysia: RTM; New Zealand: TVNZ; Philippines: ABS-CBN; Singapore: SBS; South Korea: SBS/AFRTS/ESPN International; Taiwan: TVT; Thailand: ISCTV/Channel 7.

AMERICA
Argentina: Channel 11/ESPN International; Aruba: TeleAruba; Bahamas: ZNS-13; Barbados: ESPN International; Bolivia: ESPN International; Brazil: Rede Globo/ESPN International; Canada: NBC; Chile: Canal 13/ESPN International; Colombia: TV Pioneros/ESPN International; Costa Rica: Canal 2 & 28/ESPN International; Cuba: ARFTS/ESPN International; Curaçao: ESPN International; Dominica: ESPN International; Dominican Republic: RTVD/ESPN International; Ecuador: Canal 11/ESPN International; El Salvador: Canal 4; French Guiana: Canal 5/ESPN International; Guatemala: ESPN International; Honduras: Canal 5/ESPN International; Jamaica: CVM; Martinique: ATVM/Canal+; Mexico: Canal 13/ESPN International; Nicaragua: Canal 12/ESPN International; Panama: Canal 2/ESPN International; Paraguay: Canal 13/ESPN International; Peru: Canal 7/ESPN International; Puerto Rico: WJLA/TVN; Trinidad: TAT TV; Tortola: BVI Cable/ESPN International; United States: NBC/TNT; Uruguay: Canal 4; Venezuela: Venevisión/El Nueve/ESPN International.

AFRICA
Burkina Faso: TVB; Cape Verde: CTV; Gabon: Canal Horizon; Guinea-Bissau: GBB; Ivory Coast: Canal Horizon/RTI; Morocco: 2M; Nigeria: NTV; Papua New Guinea: ESPN International; Réunion: Canal+; Sao Tome: STB; Senegal: Canal Horizon; South Africa: SABC; Tunisia: Canal Horizon.

MIDDLE EAST/ASIA
Azerbaijan: Russian TV; Bahrain: Bahrain TV; Israel: ICP/2nd Channel; Jordan: Jordan TV; Kazakhstan: Russian TV; Kuwait: Kuwait TV; Lebanon: Middle East TV/MTV; Oman: Oman TV; Saudi Arabia: Arabiyya/Saudi TV; Tajikistan: Russian TV; Turkey: TRT; Turkmenistan: Russian TV; United Arab Emirates: UAE TV; Uzbekistan: Russian TV.

Ewing's Gigantic Jam Sends Knicks to NBA Finals



Patrick Ewing soared up to dunk, putting the Knicks ahead of Indiana for good with 26 seconds left.

Pacers Come Up Short, 94-90, in Game 7

NEW YORK — Patrick Ewing refused to let the New York Knicks lose. He refused to fold under the pressure of Game 7 in the Eastern Conference Finals. He refused to let foul trouble bother him in the closing minutes of the biggest game of his National Basketball Association career. He refused to give up when the Pacers, trailing the Indiana Pacers by a point, missed a crucial shot with about 30 seconds left. When John Starks missed, Ewing grabbed the rebound and dunked it to give New York the lead for good in a 94-90 victory that sent the Knicks to the NBA Finals for the first time in 21 years. The gigantic jam climaxed a sensational game for Ewing, who had 24 points, 12 rebounds, 7 assists and 5 blocks despite picking up his fifth foul with 4:52 remaining and the Knicks clinging to an 83-80 lead. "I don't think I've ever seen anyone play a better game at the moment of truth," said the Knicks' coach, Pat Riley. Twenty-two seconds after picking up his fifth foul, Ewing fed Anthony Mason for a layup that put the Knicks ahead, 85-80. With two minutes left, Indiana had cut it to 87-86, but Ewing hit a baseline jumper, and New York led by three. Indiana came back and took a 90-89 lead on a dunk by Dale Davis with 34 seconds remaining. Again Ewing responded, this time with his biggest basket of the game. When Starks missed a driving shot, the 7-foot center grabbed the rebound above the rim and slammed it home with 26 seconds left. "Antonio Davis had to come over to pick up Starks when he drove, and no one picked up Patrick," Riley said. "Actually, John missed the shot in a perfect way." It was a perfect ending for Ewing and the Knicks, who will travel to Houston to play the Rockets in Game 1 of the NBA Finals on Wednesday night. "He stepped up tonight, and that was the difference," said the Pacers' coach, Larry Brown. "As a coach, I'm in awe of him for what he's done." Despite Ewing's dunk, the Pacers still had a chance to win. But Reggie Miller shot an airball and then was whistled for a controversial flagrant foul against Starks with 3.2 seconds left and the Pacers trailing by one. Miller, desperate to stop the clock, slapped at Starks and appeared to hit him in the face. Referee Mike Mathis called it a flagrant foul, giving Starks two foul shots and subsequent possession to the Knicks. After Starks made one of two free throws, the Pacers were forced to foul him again, and the Knicks guard hit two more from the line to clinch the victory. Miller, who was crying after the game, disputed the flagrant foul. "It's the conference finals and you can't call that," he said. But Mathis defended his decision. "The definition of a flagrant foul is one that is excessive and unnecessary," he said. "That's what the foul was." Excessive could also describe the Knicks' rebounding edge over the Pacers. New York won the battle of the boards, 51-29, and grabbed 28 offensive rebounds, two short of the NBA playoff record. "They killed us on the boards," Brown said. The Knicks are in the finals for the first time since 1973, when they won their second title, and they will open the four-of-seven-game championship series Wednesday night against the Houston Rockets at the Summit. The Pacers, who were trying to make the NBA finals for the first time in their history, finally saw their impressive playoff run end, but not without putting up an admirable fight. New York's victory gave the home team 19 consecutive triumphs in Game 7. Starks scored 17 points and Derek Harper added 16 for New York, which trailed by 12 late in the third period. Miller led Indiana with 25 points. The Pacers' Byron Scott, who played on three title teams for the Riley-coached Los Angeles Lakers in the 1980s, scored 17 points on 6-for-7 shooting. "This team is right up there with those championship teams," Scott said. "We played with determination. It was a tough loss, but we didn't back down. We just came up a little short." The NBA Finals will feature a championship rematch between Ewing and Houston's center, Hakeem Olajuwon. Ewing's Georgetown Hoyas beat Olajuwon's Houston Cougars for the National Collegiate Athletic Association title in 1984. "Houston's a great ballclub, so we still have to come out and play with the same type of intensity," Starks said. The Rockets will have the home-court advantage because they had a better regular-season record than the Knicks. New York is 9-1 at home in the playoffs, but only 2-6 on the road. "The road has been hard for us, but I think that it has made us a better basketball team," Starks said. (AP, NYT)

SIDELINES

French Open to Reimburse Fans

PARIS (AP) — The insurers of the French Open tennis championships are to pay 2.5 million francs to spectators who missed the women's final because it was rained out Saturday, a spokesman said Monday. UAP, the official insurer of the French tennis federation, is to reimburse the price of the tickets or provide tickets for next year's women's final after spectators at Roland Garros saw only 18 minutes of play because of rain. The match was completed on Sunday. UAP is obligated to compensate only spectators who are members of the federation or who bought their tickets through it. But it pledged to compensate all those who had tickets for Center Court on Saturday, at a cost of \$400,000. It is the first time the company, which has insured the tournament for 10 years, has had to pay out for cancellation of a final, a UAP spokesman said.

Brooks Wins Golf's Kemper Open

POTOMAC, Maryland (AP) — Mark Brooks won the Kemper Open with an 18-foot birdie putt on the 18th green, capping a 2-under-par 69 that gave him a three-stroke victory over Bobby Watkins and D. A. Weibring. Watkins had five strokes after five holes Sunday, but his triple-bogey on No. 6 dropped him two shots behind. Brooks never lost the lead, cruising to his fourth career victory and first since 1991. He had a steady round of 16 pars and two birdies to finish with a 13-under 271 total. Watkins shot a 74 and Weibring had a 68.

No Baseball Pros at '96 Olympics

LAUSANNE (AP) — There will be no baseball Dream Team at the 1996 Atlanta Olympics. The International Baseball Association on Sunday narrowly rejected a proposal that would have allowed professional baseball players to represent their countries in official IBA events, including the Olympics. In a vote taken at a special meeting called to decide whether to delete any reference to the word amateur from the IBA constitution and bylaws, 48 members voted to reward the eligibility requirements and 28 opposed the change. A two-thirds majority, or 51 of the 76 countries represented, would have been needed to pass the motion.

Canada Stifles Brazil's Flair

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
Brazil, which is renowned for playing soccer with grace, flair and artistry, failed to live up to its reputation only days before the World Cup. In a cup tuneup, the three-time world champions did no better than a 1-1 draw with Canada on Sunday in Edmonton, Alberta. Canada, a soccer weakling, failed to qualify for the 1994 World Cup, which begins June 17. But the Canadians produced one of their finest results on Sunday, thanks to a goal by Eddy Berdusco in the 70th minute. Berdusco, a substitute who entered in the 62nd minute, sent the crowd of 51,930 into a frenzy when he hammered a shot high into the left corner over the Brazilian goalkeeper, Claudio Taffarel. "It's a huge goal for me," Berdusco said. "When they write it down in the books Canada played Brazil, my name will be there for scoring the goal." "Everybody thought we were going to get blown out, he added. "They said the only time we'd touch the ball is when we fished it out of the back of the net." Romario opened the scoring on a superb effort in the 45th minute. After the game, the Brazilian players stomped off the field, refusing to shake hands with the Canadians.

During the game Sunday, three Greek players had cash, jewelry and other valuables stolen from their hotel room, the police said Monday. The robbery was described by a police spokesman as a "minor robbery." He said the amount taken was not known and that the police were still investigating the incident. ■ **Real Madrid Gets Laudrup**
The Danish international midfielder Michael Laudrup has reached an agreement to play for Real Madrid for the next two seasons, the club's president, Ramon Mendoza, announced on Monday, Reuters reported. Laudrup, who said last month that he was leaving Barcelona, the Spanish champion, after five seasons because of differences with coach Johan Cruyff, settled the deal in talks in Copenhagen on Friday. Mendoza said Laudrup would sign the contract in July.

Lara Sets First-Class Cricket Score Mark

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BIRMINGHAM, England — The West Indian batsman Brian Lara set a world record for the highest innings in first-class cricket with 501 not out for Warwickshire on Monday. Lara's score came on the fourth and final day of the county championship match against Durham at Edgbaston. He broke Hanif Mohammad's record of 499, set while playing for Karachi against Bahawalpur at Karachi, Pakistan, in the 1958-59 season, and along the way he set 13 other records in the innings. The milestone came less than two months after Lara set a record Test score of 375 against England in Antigua. Since then, he has become the first player to score seven centuries in eight first class innings. On Monday, he also broke the record for the most runs scored in a day with 390, to surpass Charlie Macartney's effort for Australia of 345 against Nottinghamshire in 1921. (Reuters, AP)

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	East Division	West Division
New York	32	28
Boston	31	27
Los Angeles	29	25
Seattle	28	24
San Diego	27	23
Chicago	26	22
Cleveland	25	21
Kansas City	24	20
Minnesota	23	19
Atlanta	22	18
St. Louis	21	17
Pittsburgh	20	16
Chicago	19	15

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	East Division	West Division
Minnesota	10-0	10-0
Los Angeles	10-0	10-0
Seattle	10-0	10-0
San Diego	10-0	10-0
Chicago	10-0	10-0
Cleveland	10-0	10-0
Kansas City	10-0	10-0
Minnesota	10-0	10-0
Atlanta	10-0	10-0
St. Louis	10-0	10-0
Pittsburgh	10-0	10-0
Chicago	10-0	10-0

BASEBALL

Continued Standings

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Chicago	10-0	10-0

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Atlanta	10-0	10-0
St. Louis	10-0	10-0
Pittsburgh	10-0	10-0
Chicago	10-0	10-0

BASEBALL

Continued Standings

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New York	32	28
Boston	31	27
Los Angeles	29	25
Seattle	28	24
San Diego	27	23
Chicago	26	22
Cleveland	25	21
Kansas City	24	20
Minnesota	23	19
Atlanta	22	18
St. Louis	21	17
Pittsburgh	20	16
Chicago	19	15

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	East Division	West Division
Minnesota	10-0	10-0
Los Angeles	10-0	10-0
Seattle	10-0	10-0
San Diego	10-0	10-0
Chicago	10-0	10-0
Cleveland	10-0	10-0
Kansas City	10-0	10-0
Minnesota	10-0	10-0
Atlanta	10-0	10-0
St. Louis	10-0	10-0
Pittsburgh	10-0	10-0
Chicago	10-0	10-0

The IHT World Cup Competition

Win fabulous prizes.

Winners will be chosen from an official drawing. The first 16 entries drawn, with at least 6 correct responses, will win one of the prizes listed below, determined from the order in which they are drawn.

Grand Prize: Two United Airlines business class round-trip Europe/New York tickets plus five nights accommodation at the Stanhope Hotel in New York.

Five second prizes: Sprint Collectors frame prepaid phone cards in celebration of the World Cup.

Five third prizes: AT Cross, 22k gold, diamond cut, Roller ball pens, from the Signature Collection.

Five fourth prizes: Gold Pfeil men's wallets.

HERE'S HOW TO ENTER

For each of the 12 days leading up to the World Cup, the IHT will publish a question in which the response predicts various outcomes of facets of the World Cup. There are 12 questions in all.

After answering the question each day in the coupon provided below, hold your responses and send them all at once to the IHT. A minimum of 6 responses must be postmarked on or before June 17, 1994 — the World Cup kickoff day.

Only clippings from the newspaper will be accepted. Photocopies and faxes do not qualify.

RULES AND CONDITIONS

- Individual coupons will not be accepted. Minimum of 6 coupons to qualify.
- Cut-off date is postmarks of the first day of the World Cup — June 17, 1994.
- Valid only where legal.
- Entries will not be accepted from staff and families of the IHT newspaper, its agents and subsidiaries. Photocopies and faxes are not acceptable.
- No correspondence will be entered into. Proof of postage will not be accepted as proof of receipt.
- No cash alternative to prizes.
- In some countries, the law forbids participation in this competition for prize awards. However, in these countries, you can still play for fun. The competition is void where illegal.
- Winners will be drawn on day after the end of the World Cup and published in the IHT on Thursday 21 July.
- On all matters, the editor's decision is final.
- The Editor reserves the right in his absolute discretion to disqualify any entry, competitor or nominee, or to waive any rules in the event of circumstances outside our control arising which, in his opinion, makes it desirable to cancel the competition at any stage.
- The winners will be the first correct answers containing six or more coupons picked at random from all entries.

1994 World Cup Groupings

GROUP A
USA
SWITZERLAND
COLOMBIA
ROMANIA
GROUP B
BRAZIL
RUSSIA
CAMEROON
SWEDEN
GROUP C
GERMANY
BOLIVIA
SPAIN
KOREA REPUBLIC
GROUP D
ARGENTINA
GREECE
NIGERIA
BULGARIA
GROUP E
ITALY
IRELAND REPUBLIC
NORWAY
MEXICO
GROUP F
BELGIUM
MOROCCO
NETHERLANDS
SAUDI ARABIA

TODAY'S QUESTION

How many goals will become the widest winning margin?

Your response: _____

Name: _____

Job Title: _____

Company: _____

Address: _____ City: _____

Postal Code: _____ Country: _____

Telephone: _____
Send responses to: IHT World Cup Competition, International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

